



War Eagle (1785-1851)
(*State Historical Society of Wisconsin*)

**This is a biographical work
based on historical documents
and information from direct descendants
of Chief War Eagle**

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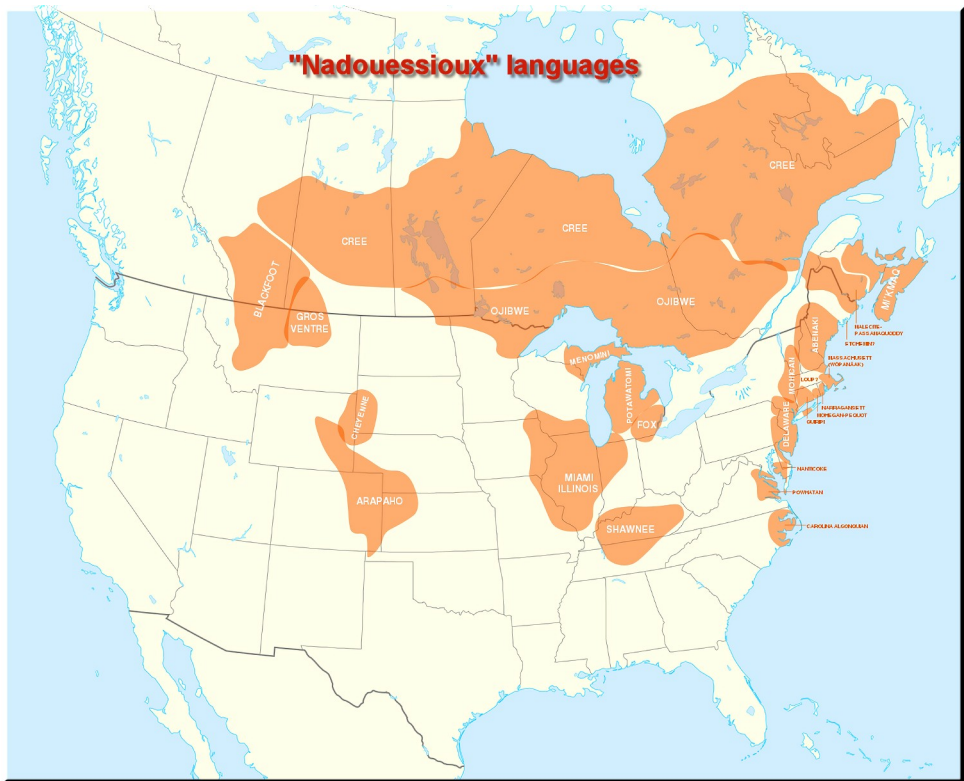
Published by lulu.com

ISBN – 978-1-7948-2895-7

With grateful appreciation and acknowledgment of information essential to this journal's publishing, this book is dedicated to Paige Schuckman, 7th generation direct descendant of Chief War Eagle through his daughter Wahpiyalwin Blazing Cloud (Fires the Cloud Woman).

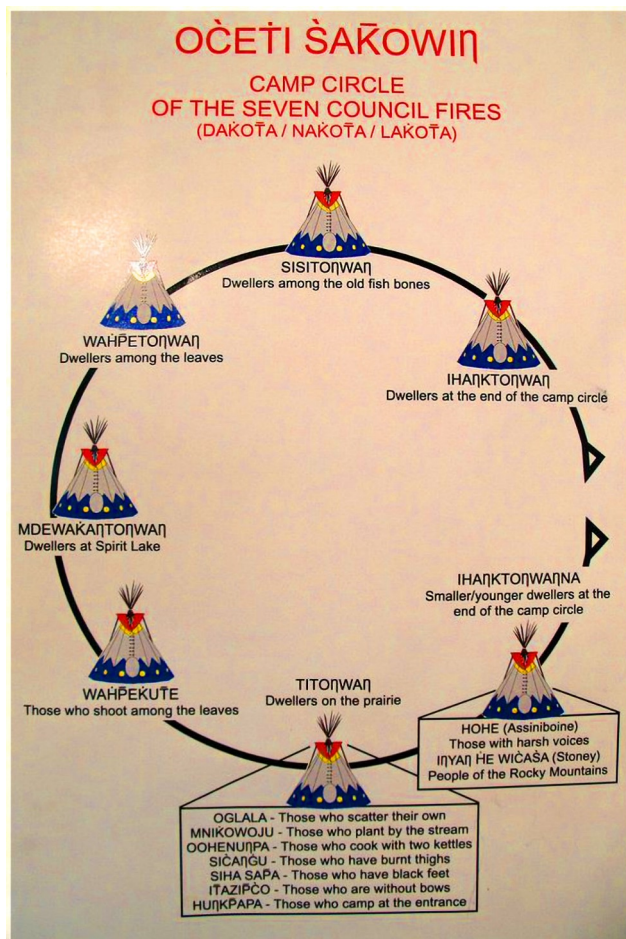
Also, accolades must be given to Haley Aguirre, Archival Records Clerk at the Sioux City Public Museum.

Many thanks to all who contributed to this endeavor.



The Great Sioux Nation consists of seven main tribes (the “seven council fires”); Wahpekute, Mdewakanton, Wahpeton, Sisseton, Dakota, Yankton and the Teton. Yankton (Ihanktonwan Dakota Oyate) means "People-of-the-end-village". From the late 1700s until the reservation era began, the seven divisions of the Great Sioux Nation were more or less permanently located in home areas. For all seven branches, trade with each other was essential.

From the far reaches of Sioux territory they gathered together periodically, not only for trade, but for social as well as spiritual renewal. Old ties were reestablished, and spiritual activities such as the Sun Dance were held in common. According to Sioux oral tradition, these gatherings go back several centuries. At some point they began referring to themselves as Oceti Sakowin, the "Seven Council Fires". This name was certainly in use by the nineteenth century. In the late spring the seven groups gathered in a large circle, where each group was referred to symbolically as a council fire and given a specific location in the camp circle. For example the Yanktons' name "end dwellers" or "people of the end village" derives from their relative position in the great circle.



The tribal name Santee is one that has caused a fair amount of confusion, since it has been applied to two Native American tribes in entirely different parts of the country. In South Carolina, there was a small Catawban tribe known as Santee, whose name came from the word for a river in their language, Santa. Most of the time, however, the name Santee is used to refer to the Santee Dakota, which is one of the major divisions of the Sioux Nation with several communities in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Nebraska. The name of the Santee Dakota comes from a placename, Isányathi or Isánathi, which means "knife place." The Catawban Santee language of South Carolina has not been spoken in centuries, but Santee Dakota is still spoken by more than 10,000 people today.

In the 1600s the Santee Dakota were living at and around Knife Lake, located about 75 miles north of modern-day Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota. The French name for the lake is Mille Lacs Lake. The word Santee means "knife" or "knife place". According to Stephen Riggs (A Dakota-English Dictionary [Washington, 1890], p. 206), "why this name has been given them by their brethren



is still a matter of conjecture; perhaps because they pitched their tents formerly at Isámtamde, or Knife Lake. Eugene Buechel and Paul Manhart (Lakota Dictionary, new comprehensive edition [University of Nebraska Press, 2002]) suggest more generally that the Santee were "so called because they used to stay long at the place where they got the material for their stone knives."

Knife Lake, MN



Knife River flint



Canoes and Wild Rice

Wild rice, known as manomin to the Ojibwa, was a staple food in the Eastern Woodland Indian culture for more than a thousand years. At one time wild rice seems to have grown over a large portion of North America that stretched from the Atlantic Ocean to the Rocky Mountains and from the Gulf of Mexico almost to the shores of Hudson Bay.

The whole process of harvesting the crop is called manoominikewin in Ojibwa or ricing in English. The kernels are collected by beating the ripening heads with sticks so that the seed falls into a canoe or flat bottomed boat. Back at the shore the wild rice is first dried in the sun, then parched by either smoke drying or scorching in large metal kettles. The chaff is threshed and then winnowed with large multi-purpose bark trays.



Pipestone Quarry

From ancient times to the present, a pipestone quarry in southwestern Minnesota has been a sacred gathering place for Indian nations from all over North America. Modern highways following traditional migration routes used by indigenous people intersect at this venerated place, designated a national monument in 1937. Dakota people called it—and still call it—Inyan Sa K'api, [the place where] they dig the red stone.



Many roads that run across North America began as the original trade and migration routes frequented by indigenous people. Highway 75 marks the trade corridor that ran southward from Canada to Mexico; Highway 30 runs east to west from Wisconsin to Wyoming. These highways intersect at Pipestone, Minnesota, a place that has come to be known as "the crossroads of the Indian world."

Since the 1700s, the quarry has been particularly important to Dakota people. Oral tradition holds that it was used before that by the Mandan, and, between 1200 and 1300 CE, by the Iowa. These and other groups mined pipestone and traded flint, obsidian, and dried meat for pipestone items.

Pipestone pipes and artifacts have been found across North America, from as far north as Manitoba to archeological dig sites at Tremper Mound in southern Ohio and Ocmulgee National Monument in Macon, Georgia. In 2012, University of Illinois scientists analyzed some of the artifacts, showing that their chemical makeup matched the stone from Pipestone. This proved that trade networks extended for hundreds of miles—or that people traveled an equal distance to quarry and trade pipestone.



Europeans called the soft, red stone at the quarry catlinite after artist George Catlin, who visited the area and collected samples for analysis. It is commonly known as pipestone because of its traditional use in the creation of sacred ceremonial pipes.

Contemporary indigenous people maintain the tradition of hand-quarrying stone using only sledgehammers and wedges as tools. American Indian artisans carve peace pipes both for prayer rituals and for sale. They are taught to use all the quarried stone, if possible, or return it to Mother Earth.

Pipestone has been a sacred place for millennia. Indian nations agreed that fighting, warfare, and disputes of any kind would not be tolerated there. Because of the site's cultural significance, the people of Pipestone worried about protecting its resources.

According to the National Park Service, the idea of establishing a national park at the quarry gained traction in 1890, when local advocates petitioned the U.S. Congress to create an Indian



school nearby. The bill that created the school, however, did not include language that created a park. Another bill, proposing "The Indian Pipestone National Park," was introduced in Congress in 1895, but died in committee.

The Treaty of 1858 had given the Yankton Sioux rights to use the quarry. In 1899, Congress failed to ratify an agreement between the Yankton and the U.S. government that would have ceded the land around the quarry to the U.S. After the government obtained clear title to the land, it drafted another bill in 1932 that would have created an 81.75-acre park and grant quarrying rights to all Indian nations.



Superintendent James W. Balmer of the Pipestone Indian School took the proposal to the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) but met with objections. As a result, the local planning organization, composed of both white and American Indian advocates, was renamed the Pipestone Indian Shrine Association. Its focus shifted to the historical significance of the site and its economic value to Indian people.

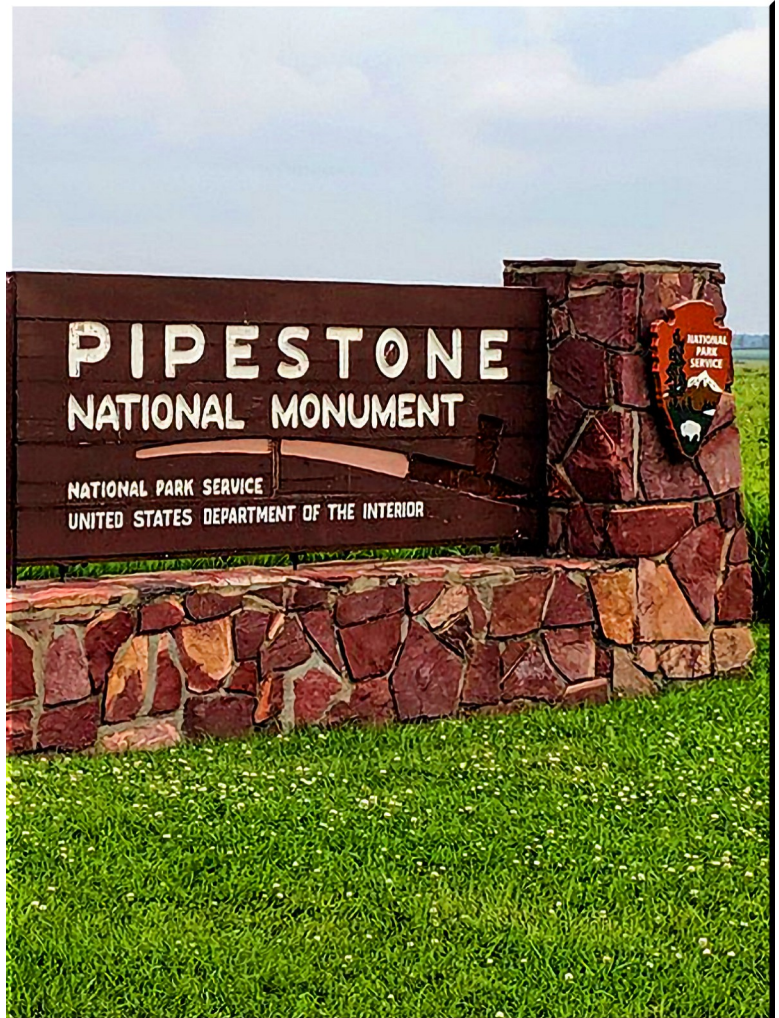
After receiving a positive response from the BIA, the National Park Service began to consider creating the proposed park.

The Civil Works Administration and the Civilian Conservation Corps–Indian Division, under Superintendent James W. Balmer's direction, improved the quarry and surrounding area in the 1930s. Workers built roads, installed a dam, and planted trees. Senator Henrik Shipstead introduced a bill to establish the area as a National Park in 1934 and again in 1935, but neither effort succeeded.

In 1937, Congress approved a National Park bill with a provision that granted indigenous people exclusive quarrying rights.

On August 25, 1937, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the bill to create the 116-acre Pipestone National Monument.

The pipestone quarry continues to be a gathering place. It draws an average of 75,000 visitors from all over the world each year.

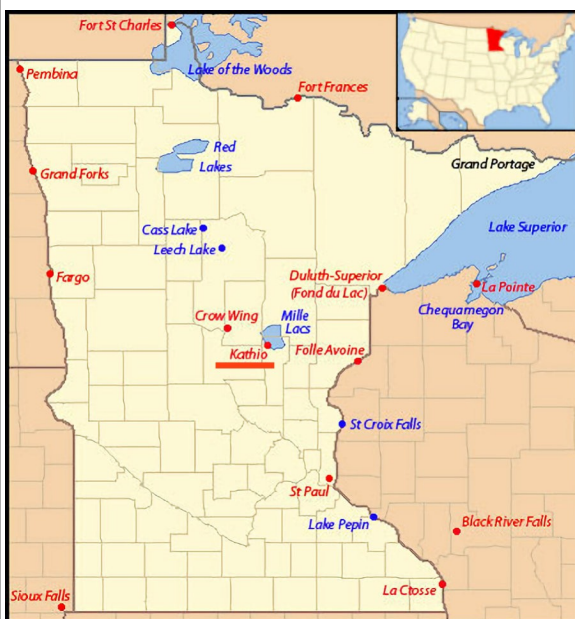


The Battle of Kathio

The Battle of Kathio, or Battle of Izatys, is an oral tradition of the Chippewa, reporting a battle fought in 1750 between Chippewas and the Sioux at the village of Kathio, or Izatys (meaning 'dwell at Knife Lake'), on the Rum River next to Mille Lacs Lake. The name "Rum River" is thought to be a



mistranslation of the Dakota word Wakan Wakpa meaning "Spirit River," which flows out of Mde Wakan, "Spirit Lake" or Lake Mille Lacs (Knife Lake). In 1767 Jonathan Carver stopped at what is now Peninsula Point Two River Historical Park. He is credited with naming the Rum River.



According to tradition an old man, living in a Chippewa village at the Fond du Lac (end of the lake), had four adult sons. They frequently made trips to visit the Sioux and they often returned home with gifts. (French explorer Daniel Greysolon, Sieur du Lhut, in 1679, recorded the existence of 40 Sioux villages in the vicinity.)

During one particular trip one of the sons was killed in a quarrel over a Sioux woman. The remaining three brothers returned home for a short while, then returned to the

Sioux, convinced the death of their brother was a mistake. However, upon this trip, only one brother returned home to his father safely. The last son, filled with forgiveness, went to seek the Sioux and reconcile their differences, but only met his death in the Sioux village.

It is said that "An Ojibway warrior never throws away his tears." For two years after, the father hunted and traded to obtain enough ammunition, gunpowder and supplies from the Fench to raid the Sioux village and seek his revenge. As was the custom, he sent his tobacco and war club to the other Chippewa villages asking for help to accompany him "in search of his sons". The response was overwhelming and a large war party assembled at Fond du Lac. Their scalping knives had long rusted in disuse, and the warriors were eager once more to stain them with the blood of their old enemy. The Dakotas occupied two large villages at Mille Lac, one at Cormorant Point and the other at the outlet of the lake. A few miles below this last village, they possessed another considerable village on a smaller lake, connected with Mille Lac by a portion of the Rum River which ran through it. These villages consisted mostly of earthen wigwams.



The vangard of the Ojibways fell on the Dakotas at Cormorant Point early in the morning, and before the rear had arrived, the battle at this point had already ended by the almost total extermination of its inhabitants. Only a small remnant escaped in their canoes to the earthen wigwams of the village at the outlet.

The Ojibways threw small bags of powder into the aperature in the top of the wigwam. The bundles, ignited by the cooking fire inside, spread death and dismay. A remnant of surviving Dakotas escaped during darkness to their last remaining village on the smaller lake. Here they made their last stand, with the Ojibways following them up, wreaking havoc among their ranks for the whole of the next day. So, the Chippewas were victorious, and gained control of the northern part of what became modern day Minnesota as a result. The last vestige of Sioux domination in this area of Minnesota was broken with the destruction, in 1750, of the great Sioux village of Kathio at Knife Lake.

Birth Of War Eagle

War Eagle (Wan̄bdí Okíčhize; c. 1785-86 – died Autumn 1851)

Son of Wakinvanwaste (Good Thunder)

Mother - Wahmedawahkiwin

Expulsion from their northern homes resulted in the Santee Sioux migrating south and southwest into modern day lower Minnesota, Missouri, and the Dakotas and Nebraska, adopting a Great Plains way of life. Among these were the parents of the brave, Huya-Na, who became Chief War Eagle.

Little is known of War Eagle's early life in regard to his actual birthplace and the dating of his birth. However, historians estimate that he was born around 1785. His name, Huya-Na, translates as "Little Eagle" but the whites later insisted on calling him "War Eagle" and that name stuck with him for the rest of his life.

(Note) *Most of the following information is taken from the publication by Albert M. Holman, "Pioneering In The Northwest – Niobrara-Virginia City Wagon Road", published in 1924. The cover page states: "Pioneers Short Sketches Of Charles Floyd, War Eagle, Theophile Bruguier and Others" by Constant R. Marks.*

In his early years, sometime after the beginning of the 1800s, he married a Santee Sioux girl named Mazakariwin (Laughs At Iron Woman) in Minnesota. Later he and Mazakariwin, along with their children, moved to the Missouri River. He and his family left his own tribe, the Santee, to avoid bloodshed in a fight as to who would be chief. War Eagle's descendants report that one of the reasons for his leaving Minnesota and moving to Missouri was that with the death of a chief of his Santee Sioux band, Huya-Na, by reason of his reputation and standing with the tribe, was expected to succeed as chief, which position was not always hereditary.

But friends of the dead chief's sons claimed the succession, and if Huya-Na disputed the claim, it would lead to violence. As a result, to keep peace within the tribe, Huya-Na left and went to the Missouri.

PIONEERING IN THE NORTHWEST

NIOBRARA-VIRGINIA CITY WAGON ROAD

BY

ALBERT M. HOLMAN

PIONEERS

Short Sketches of

CHARLES FLOYD WAR EAGLE
THEOPHILE BRUGUIER
AND OTHERS

BY

CONSTANT R. MARKS

Published by

DEITCH & LAMAR CO.
SIOUX CITY, IOWA
1924

Cloth, \$2.00. Paper, \$1.50.

This set the stage for his being known as a man of peace, not war. War Eagle worked closely with white men and did his best to convince all the Sioux to do the same. War Eagle's life was evidently much influenced by his relationship to and connections with prominent Indian Chiefs and white men who had taken Indian wives.

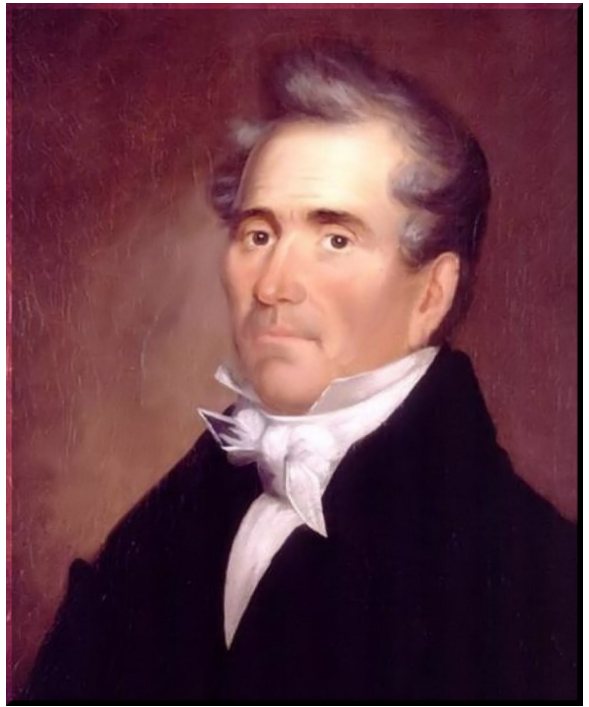
The most noted white man among them was Col. Robert Dickson, an educated Englishman who came to the upper Mississippi River below St. Paul about 1798 and had an extensive trade with the Indians up and down that river. He maintained such trading for twenty years. Lieutenant Zebulon Pike (namesake of Pikes Peak in Colorado), was sent by the United States in 1805 to explore the upper Mississippi.



There Huya-Na met Col. Dickson several times and received material aid from him. Col. Dickson married an Indian wife of the "Cut Head" band of Yankton Sioux. She was a sister of Red Thunders and Shappa, chiefs of that tribe, and she was the aunt of Waneta (sometimes spelled Waneton), son of Shappa who later was a most famous leader of the Sioux Nation. His wife and these chiefs were cousins of War Eagle.

Col. Robert Dickson had four children by his wife. One, Mary, married Henry Angie of part Indian blood, who spoke Indian, French and Sioux and served as an interpreter. He, with his wife and children, came from Minnesota to the Missouri with or following War Eagle and was well known in Sioux City in the fifties and was the cause of what is known in Sioux City history as the Angie War over a quarter section of land on the Floyd. One granddaughter of Col. Dickson married Joseph Laframboise, a well known French trader at Lac-qui-part. War Eagle's wife was also a relative of Col. Dickson's wife.

Col. Dickson, in the War Of 1812 between the United States and Great Britain, although since 1805 he had lived in United States territory, professing allegiance to that government, used his utmost influence to organize the Indians on the upper Mississippi River to fight on the side of the English, and a majority of them so acted and some of these relatives of War Eagle engaged with the English in actual hostilities. Waneta was wounded in one battle. One prominent Sioux Indian Chief on the upper Mississippi, Taw-mah-haw ("Had One Eye"), had made a bond of friendship with Lieutenant Pike in 1806. He refused to join the English and aided the Americans. He went to St. Louis and was sent up the Missouri to the Sioux Indians there and aided Manuel Lisa, who was employed by the United States government to keep these Missouri River Indians from aiding the hostile Sioux on the Mississippi and threatening hostilities against them to hold them back from too great activities against the Americans. War Eagle at this time was a young man and may have taken sides in this controversy.



Manuel Lisa

After peace was declared, all these Sioux Indian tribes made treaties of peace with the United States and thereafter seemed to have no hostility on account of that war and had no doubt been much influenced in their former action, through the instigation of Col. Dickson and other Indian traders. He went to Canada and died at Queenstown.

William Dickson, the trader at Fort Vermillion and after whom Dickson County, Nebraska was named, was the half-breed son of this Col. Robert Dickson.

The Yankton Indian Chief who held sway in this region, prior to War Eagle becoming chief, was Pte-yu-te-sin, called by the whites "Little Dish", a Yankton Sioux. After his death, War Eagle was elected Chief on his merits. Major Joshua Pilcher, the United States Indian Agent in this region, recognized him as Chief in dealing with the Indians. The fact that War Eagle was related to the trading fort commander, William Dickson, and through the marriage of his daughters to Theophile Bruguier, no doubt added to his influence among the Indians, and cemented his friendship with the whites, and he was trusted as a bearer of dispatches to the government forts and fur trading stations along the river.



Theophile Bruguier

(Ziebach County Historical Society, Dupree, SD.)

Theophile Bruguier, a French-Englishman, was born in France or on the St. Lawrence River below Montreal in 1813. Well educated, he loved the outdoors. He was engaged to a Frenchwoman who died of cholera around 1834. Theophile soon left that country, coming through Green Bay, Wisconsin to the Mississippi River and down to St. Louis where he began to work for the American Fur Company. He came up the Missouri River to Vermillion. At times he worked for the American Fur Company and at other times traded on his own or with partners, at one time being in charge of the trading post at Fort Vermillion.

Theophile Bruguier married two/three daughters of War Eagle, a chief of the Yankton band of the Dakotas, who had grown up on the Minnesota River. In his old age, War Eagle lived with his daughters and Theophile. He was buried at the mouth of the Big Sioux in Sioux City, on a high bluff,

where two of his daughters and some grandchildren are buried. Theophile Bruguier was a trusted and respected man. His bold, instant courage greatly impressed his associates. He was adopted by the Sioux as a warrior. In 1849, he left Fort Pierre and located his family near the mouth of the Big Sioux. His wives died in 1857 and 1859. Bruguier died in 1895.

War Eagle's descendants, in speaking of the medal given him by President Van Buren, mention that one of his services to the whites, for which this was in part given, was that he had been a bearer of dispatches between the fur trading forts, and also the military posts up and down the river, especially above Council Bluffs, located then on the Nebraska side of the river above Omaha, where troops were stationed as well as a trading post maintained.

Only a few steamboats, sometimes only one a year, went up and down the river in the first half of the last century, so messengers were sent between the forts and trading posts in Summer, by row-boats, horseback and on foot. In Winter also communication was kept up in this way by land, and War Eagle was a faithful trusted messenger, and recalled these journeys by land and water. His tall, sinewy form was well adapted to such service, and he evidently took pride in his ability and the fact that he was trusted by his white friends. It was a contrast to his earlier savage life.

With other Chiefs he went to Washington during the administration of President Martin Van Buren in 1837, and in token of his friendship was presented with a flag and a bronze medal, nearly three inches in diameter, on one side of which was the picture of the President and the words "Martin Van Buren, President of the United States, A. D. 1837", and on the reverse side a crossed pipe and tomahawk, and the clasped hands of a white man and Indian, with the words "Peace and Friendship." This form on the reverse side was the standard U. S. form for Indian medals and was used by Lewis and Clark on those presented in 1804 and 1805. War Eagle very much prized this medal which is still in the possession of his descendants.

This medal, in the Summer of 1922, was brought to Sioux City by his granddaughter Julia Bruguier Conger, residing at Dante, South Dakota. Photographs of this medal were taken and copies published in the Sioux City Journal.



The time of War Eagle's visit to Washington in 1837 was a very important gathering, and witnessed the assembling there of more Chiefs and Warriors of different nations and tribes than had ever been assembled there before. Many of the most noted ones were entertained and made speeches in Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Several important treaties were entered into at this time.

There had long been fights between the Sioux tribes on the upper Mississippi with the Iowa Indians, Sacks and Foxes, Ioways, led by Black Hawk and others, and some disputes between the Ioway Indians and the Sioux Indians and other tribes on the Missouri, and the United States wished to make peace between these tribes and secure certain cessions of lands while these Indians were at Washington.

On September 29, 1837 the Government made a treaty with the Sioux Nation, whereby the latter ceded to the United States all their lands east of the Mississippi River in consideration of payments to be made.

Articles of a Treaty made at the City of Washington, between Carey A. Harris, thereto specially authorized by the President of the United States, and the Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians, by their Chiefs and Delegates

Article 1st.

The Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians cede to the United States all the right and interest in the land ceded by the treaty, concluded with them and other tribes on the fifteenth of July, 1830, which they might be entitled to claim, by virtue of the phlogology employed in the second article of said treaty.

Article 2d.

In consideration of the cession contained in the preceding article, the United States stipulate to pay them four thousand dollars (\$4000).

It is understood and agreed, that fifteen hundred dollars (\$1500) of this sum shall be expended in the purchase of horses and presents, upon the arrival of the Chiefs and Delegates at St. Louis; two thousand dollars (\$2000) delivered to them in goods, at the expense of the United States, at the time their annuities are delivered next year; and five hundred dollars (\$500) be applied to defray the expense of removing the agency building and blacksmith's shop from their present site.

Article 3d.

The expenses of this negotiation and of the Chiefs and Delegates signing this treaty

to this city and to their homes, to be paid by the United States.

Article 4th.

This treaty to be binding upon the contracting parties, when the same shall be ratified by the United States.

In witness whereof, the said Carey A. Harris and the undersigned Chiefs ^{and delegates} of said tribe, have hereunto set their hands at the City of Washington, this 21st day of October A.D. 1838.

C. A. Harris, ^{Seal}

Ha - Sa - za -	(The Elks Horn)	his + ma
Ha - sha - ta -	(The Forked Horn)	his + ma
Za - Ya - Sa -	(Warrior)	his + ma
Ra - la - ni - a - pa - pi -	(Struck by a Piccara)	his + ma
To - Ra - can	(He that gives the first wound)	his + ma
Mau - Ka - ush - can -	(The Trembling earth)	his + ma
Mon - to - he -	(White Crane)	his + ma
Ish - ta - ap - pi -	(Struck in the eye)	his + ma
E - Mo - ne		his + ma

In presence of Chauncey Bush, Scentar,
Joshua Filchier Ind. Agt

W. Thompson





St. Louis April 23^d 1843

My Dear Mother

I send you these few lines ~~hoping~~ hoping they will find you as well as I wish you, I am in good health at present which with the blessing of God I hope will continue. I received your letter of the 28th Feb^y on the 5th of Aprile I am sorrow to think that I shall never see my Grandfather in this World again, but I hope it is the will of our Heavenly Father that we shall meet in a Far better. I am very anxious about my Dear sister send her to the Crutch of Devon where by the aid of Kind Friends she may gather Health and Strength she says she would like to see me I am sorrow to say we cannot see one another before 18 months. I am glad to think you Dear Mother are keeping up your heart so well. John is in good Health which I am glad to hear of. I hope George will gett home again I wish he was with me. I have engaged as Carpenter for 15 Months to a coarse but healthy life I am going up to the Rocky Mountains with the American Fur Company. I will only have \$70 p^r Month but I am taking up a lot of Seneloy Beads & Ribands to trade with the Indians on my own account- by which I expect to make a little the Company will start on the Omega steamer tomorrow we will call on all the Diffont towns and Forts on the Missouri River will up as far as

Message mentioning the American Fur Company

On October 21, 1837, the United States made a treaty with the Sacks and Foxes, whereby in consideration of payments, these Indians ceded to the Government a large tract of land in eastern Iowa. On the same day, October 21, 1837, the United States made a treaty at Washington with the Yankton tribe of Sioux Indians, by their Chiefs and delegates, by which the Yankton tribe confirmed a treaty with them and other tribes, Ottoes, Omahas, and Ioways. This treaty was signed by nine Indians, with their mark to Indian spelling and the English equivalent. War Eagle's name under any known spelling does not appear among these names. The treaty purports to be made and signed by Chiefs and delegates of the tribe. Probably there were more Indians in the delegation than signed the treaty.

Another possession was a Mount Vernon cane presented to him by an army officer. It was stamped with identifying words as being made from wood at Mount Vernon. This is now in the possession of the Sioux City Academy Of Science and Letters, coming through Theophile Bruguier.

The life of friendly Indians residing near the tradings posts was but slightly advanced in its household methods from that of the regular savage life. It was fraught with added dangers from raids from other hostile tribes who planned sudden attacks on these small groups around the trading posts. Their cultivated corn crops would be destroyed by enemies, or eaten up by visitors. It was the fear of these attacks that no doubt induced War Eagle and his son-in-law to move to the mouth of the Sioux, to be followed by other Frenchmen with Indian blood wives to this vicinity. In 1850 such a raid was made on the friendly Indians, near Fort Vermillion, and their crops destroyed, and a number of them moved down into Iowa, where they could be better protected.

The exact places of residence of War Eagle after he came to the Missouri River can not be exactly determined, or the date of his coming. He may have reached this region before William Dickson built the trading post, Fort Vermillion, about 1830, or Dickson Post, farther Northwest near the James River, and lived as the other Indians did, a sort of migratory life according to the abundance of game or the fancy of his associates. He had lived near Fort Pierre. He had been in the vicinity where Sioux City now stands, as the Yankton tribe claimed some authority over this portion of Iowa, and refused to recognize a treaty made with the other Sioux tribes in 1830, ceding this

region to the United States, and only fully recognized such right after a new treaty in 1850. He was accustomed to hunt here. War Eagle had stood many times years before on the bluff where he was buried, and had been, no doubt, impressed with the grand view commanding the levied valleys of the Missouri and Sioux and the numberless succession of bluffs east of the Sioux. It was a natural watchtower from which to look for game, friends or foes. It clutched his heart, and his immortal spirit may yet be hovering over this view of his old hunting grounds.

This ground at the mouth of the Sioux had been a camping ground for Indians for many years. One Charles La Rye, a trader on the Osage River, Kansas, was captured there by a raiding party of Brule Sioux and brought back to the mouth of the Sioux in December 1801 where this band of Indians spent the Winter, utilizing the lodge poles and other appliances left by other campers, showing that even before that date this was a temporary home for travelers. La Rye remained a prisoner of the Indians during their travels from the mouth of the Sioux to Bismark until in 1806 he managed to escape. He was a short distance up the Vermillion River when Lewis and Clark passed. He later wrote up his experiences and this is the first record of the spot at the mouth of the Sioux. Just where the Indians crossed the Sioux probably depended on the season of the years and as to high water in the Missouri. The earlier crossings after Bruguier and the military forces came were nearer the mouth than the later Pacquette's Ferry and the present Sioux Bridge.

After William Dickson was killed, War eagle and Bruguier's family for awhile lived at other places along the Missouri River, where Bruguier worked for others and was a trader and trapper on his own account. Friendly Indians were accustomed to camp or settle temporarily near the Fur Trading Forts, in a sort of Indian Village, being in this way somewhat protected from raids of hostile tribes, which was no uncommon occurrence. In this way many of the French employees of the fort became acquainted with the young squaws, and married them. More than a dozen of the French settlers in this vicinity came to this region with their squaw wives and children, after Bruguier did, so as to settle down, buy land, and became farmers, as most of them had been in Canada. A large number of their Indian relatives and friends followed them and camped about here, especially near the mouth of the Sioux.

Most of them belonged to what was known as War Eagle's band. Even after his death, about 1855 his band made a raid on some other Indians, trading at Traversier's below the Floyd Monument, and had a bloodless battle all one day there. Thos L. Griffey, the organizer of Woodbury County, related this fight as witnessed by himself. War Eagle's band crossed the Missouri into Nebraska, came down the river on the west side and crossed into Iowa below Floyd's Bluff and attacked the trading Indians, who retreated to the ravine next north of the Floyd Monument bluff, and they kept firing at each other, but none were killed. They were both small bands. This was probably the last Indian battle in this region. Even as late as 1880 Indians had camped at the mouth of the Sioux near Bruguier, under War Eagle's Bluff.

Theophile Bruguier was a man of masterful mind and great physical power and courage. War Eagle, long before his acquaintance with his son-in-law, had been an admirer and friend of the white man, and no doubt felt honored by having so forceful a son-in-law, and thereafter followed the fortunes of that son-in-law, rather than the primitive war-like nature of the Indian. It took away his natural aggressive Indian war-like spirit against his enemies, and left him rather a defender of his white friends, which occupation did not stimulate him. He was to his death proud of the fact that he had been recognized as the friend of the white man and honored for it by gifts.

In his later years he was a warrior without an occupation. Too wise to incite his tribesmen to hostility against the fur traders and settlers. He became something like a retired statesman or politician of our own day. Tradition says that in his last years, like many such a white man, he sometimes indulged in the pleasures of the flowing bowl and took a cup too much. That was the great crime of the white man in this as well as in most other regions. They introduced a new enemy, whom the savage had not learned to combat, and for gain sometimes demoralized a whole tribe.

His residence near the fur trading posts along the Missouri River was not, in his method of living, a great advance over the ways of the ordinary wild Indian. They hunted buffalo and other wild game, cultivated but little ground, at time compelled to fight to protect themselves from raids of hostile tribes. After the marriage of his daughters to Bruguier, when his children had grown up, he and his wife lived mostly with his son-in-law at various places. He once in his old age expressed himself to one of his sons to the

effect that he was not going to live all his life with Bruguier. He was not going to hunt buffalo, but he was going to farm, and that he had his place all picked out. This may have been the mouth of the Big Sioux River, and have some relation to his final residence there. Mr. Bruguier related to O. C. Treadway this story. One night when living up the Missouri River, near Fort Pierre, he was restless and could not sleep. So he went upon a bluff and fell into a light slumber and dreamed he saw a locality on a stream near a big river with bluffs and trees and a fertile valley, which he had never seen before.

When he awakened he had a perfect mental picture of the scene. It so impressed him that he told his father-in-law, War Eagle, about the dream and the peculiar character of the landscape he had seen. The old Chief at once recognized the locality as the spot just above the then mouth of the Big Sioux River, on the Iowa side. This particular locality was not directly on routes Bruguier would take when going by boats up the Missouri, which then went in the channel through where Crystal Lake and McCook Lake are.

Evidently War Eagle's selected home and Bruguier's dream co-coincided. At any rate, Bruguier settled there with his family in 1849 and War Eagle came with him and died there in the Fall of 1851, and was buried in a grave on the top of the nearby bluff which he had selected. He wished to be buried on this high summit, the nearest to where his last years were spent, which overlooked the valley at the junction of the Big Sioux with the Missouri River, with his body facing this view. His request was complied with.

Report of the early settlers was that he was buried in a sitting posture, facing the valley with his head at the surface. In 1857 the canopy of poles and brush over his grave was still in position. Such a canopy of poles and brush with the dead body upon it, was the usual first resting place of the bodies of the deceased Indians in this vicinity. Such grave scaffolds with the bones of the Indians upon them were still standing on the timbered northeastern slope of Prospect Hill in 1854 and 1855, when the first white settlers came.

His grand-children, living at the time of his death, state how his body was buried. As late as 1868 the writer saw the fence standing about the graves of War Eagle and his daughters, and remnants of that enclosure were standing for many years. Dr. John K. Cook cut a small coffee bean tree from this grave after 1870 and had two canes made from it, one of which he presented to

A. F. Nash, who in turn gave it to the Sioux City Academy Of Science and Letters. Close to War eagle, and just north of him were buried his two daughters, Blazing Cloud and Dawn, wives of Theophile Bruguier, and their sister, "Lies Down All A-jingle," wife of Henry Ayotte, a partner of Bruguier. Also one or two of Bruguier's children, who died young, were buried there, besides other persons, Henry Ayotte, Odillon, Lamoreaux, and others, probably Henry Angie.

The exact location of War Eagle's grave can only be determined by its relative position as to the other graves. His grand-daughter, Mrs. Conger, who lived at the old home when they were all buried, and visited the ground recently, states that War Eagle's grave was the one nearest to the face of the bluff and the others are close to it, north or northeast of it. In preparing the ground for the erection of a small monument and tablet for War Eagle's grave in 1922, sufficient excavation was made to determine the relative location of the graves of this little cemetery, especially those referred to by Mrs. Conger as her mother's, next north of one without a regular coffin. It was said that his body was buried in a sitting posture on ground sloping from the north, to the south, with his head above ground facing south.

Mr. William L. Joy, coming at an early date, says the skull was then exposed. It is likely that these bones decayed long ago. Ralph B. Treadway, whose father lived in the old Bruguier house about 1888, with Russell A. Marks, were exploring on this hill at these graves and picking the ground with a knife about where we now conclude War Eagle's grave was, in relation to the fenced enclosure then standing, found a stone pipe, dark colored, with a buffalo head carved upon it. This most likely was War Eagle's pipe bowl.

There were at least nine graves on this spot, and probably several more, and the fence was not built for War Eagle, but for the whole family burying ground after the burial of Bruguier's wives. Whatever our hero had been engaged in was in his earlier years, and with other Indian tribes, before he became a Chief, and not in any great battles or campaigns.

He seems to have recognized in early manhood the superior civilization and knowledge of the white man, and gained wisdom from contact with them, and cultivated their friendship rather than antagonized them. His conduct shows him to have been wise and thoughtful, faithful and trustworthy, in all

his relations with his white friends. He had much of the sentimentality of the untutored Indian, modified with his contact with the frontier white man. He visited the eastern cities and saw the evidence of a great civilization, but was too old to adopt this different order of things, but accepted it as inevitable fate, and refused to antagonize this march of civilization, and was proud that he had been accepted as a friend and assistant of the white man's government, and it is fitting that there should be inscribed on his tomb "He was the friend of the white man."

The local tradition that the tree known as the Council Oak at Riverside Park was a meeting place for War Eagle and the Indians in the days before the white man came, is a modern fabrication, never heard or spoken of by the Indians or early settlers. Mrs. Conger, Bruguier's daughter, who grew to womanhood at Riverside, when she visited here in 1922, was asked about this Council Oak. She laughed and said she had never heard of it until she made this visit to Sioux City. When M. B. Davis, L. S. Fawsett, and E. C. Byam, a Sioux City reporter, and others, about 1888, bought this land and were promoting it for a park with a carline to it, they discovered this gnarled oak and had Waltermire, the photographer, take a picture of it. They thought it should be made an advertising feature for the park and suggested to D. A. McGee, a brother-in-law of Waltermire, that he write up a suggestion he had made, so the legend of the Council Oak was created, and Byam had it published in the Sioux City Journal. Thus it became actual history. It is too bad to spoil it, but I got the true story long ago from several of the promoters and in this way I can answer the frequent inquiries as to the historical facts.

War Eagle had seven children, four boys and three girls. Their names originally in the Indian language were not spelled but pronounced, and represented some idea or object, and in later years these names were given a spelling to fit the sound and are not always given the same letters. The letters "win" at the end of a name signified a girl.

Rev. John W. Cook, a missionary at Greenwood, South Dakota, in 1901, after interviewing Longfoot, War Eagle's son, and others, wrote to D. A. Magee, of Sioux City, giving the names of War Eagle's children, and some information concerning them. Evidently, it was not always easy to translate into English the meaning of the Indian words, though there is a similarity of idea and English spelling to that given by Mrs. Conger and her daughter, Mrs. Bonnin.

1. The oldest was a daughter, called Iron Shaker MazayusKanskanskawin, or Shaking Iron, Mazaskanwin. She lived to be about 80 years old, and died, leaving three children, two boys and one girl. She was baptized as Elizabeth, by Rev. John P. Williamson.
2. Fires The Cloud, or Blazing, a daughter, Maripiya Kaidewin; She married T. Bruguier, and had four children. She died in 1858 at the mouth of the Sioux and was buried near her father.
3. Red Gun, Tamaza Kanduta. He died at Yankton S. D. after 1901, leaving no children.
4. A girl, Lies down All-a-jingle, Snayankdiwankewin. It seems by Indian custom Bruguier took two of the girls as wives, but did not claim this one, and she married Henry Ayotte, Bruguier's partner, and she and her husband died, and the surviving children died young, and are buried near War Eagle.
5. A girl, Dawn, Anpao. She married Theophile Bruguier and had nine children, and died in 1860, at the mouth of the Sioux at their home and was buried beside her father.
6. Peter Longfoot, Wakaseya, born about 1835, died at Greenwood S. D. in 1916. He was a tall man, and much to resemble his father. His picture, taken in his later years, is in existence; a copy is held by the Sioux Academy Of Science. He had one son living in 1922, at Greenwood, S. D. His name is Andrew War Eagle.
7. The youngest child of War Eagle, a son, was Doubleworth, Nonpaikdawn. He died leaving a son who is also dead, leaving three surviving children, two boys and one girl, Joshua Obed and Maggie. In 1922 there were living five children of Theophile Bruguier by his two wives, daughters of War Eagle. Their names are Rose, Julia, Salena, Eugene and Samuel.

END of account by Constant R. Marks and Albert M. Holman

Sioux City Public Museum - three archival pages

BRUGHUIER & WAR EAGLE

Story of the French Pioneer's First Wife, who deserted him for a young Assinaboine Chief and was pursued by Sisseton Sioux - The death and burial of War Eagle and a visit to his grave in 1867.

By A. L. Van Osdel

The Lewis and Clark expedition passed the mouth of the Big Sioux River August 21, 1804. There the Missouri bluffs lead to the north, along the eastern banks of that tributary stream, for fifteen miles; conspicuous as landmarks, associated with historic narratives of wild adventure. On the highest summit of these hills, overlooking the mouth of the Big Sioux, War Eagle was buried in the Autumn of 1851.

I will relate, as near as I can recall from memory, the following interesting narrative told to me by John LaFaure, in 1867. LaFaure was an old French trapper, known to the early pioneers by the distinguished appellation of "old Dakota" - he having lived with the Indians along the upper waters of the Missouri and its tributaries for more than thirty years before the organization of Dakota territory.

A Case of Indian Wife Desertion.

Theophile Brughuier was a French fur-trader whose life was an eventful one. Sojourning with the Indians in the wilds of the Dakotas for years, he accustomed himself to many of their tastes and habits. He took unto himself three successive Indian wives, all of whom were the daughters of War Eagle - Sisseton Chief, who claimed the hunting grounds at the mouth of the Big Sioux. Soon after he had taken his first wife they visited the red pipestone quarry in Minnesota, where she deserted him and eloped with a young Assinaboine chief who was unfriendly to the white men.

They were followed by a band of Sisseton Sioux Indians, who overtook them at a point on the north trail known as the "Trapper's Wells", where a running fight was brought on, but the Assinaboines escaped among the hills bordering the coteaus. Continuing their pursuit, the Sioux attacked the fugitives on the shore of a small lake in the present Codington County, South Dakota, now known as Punished Woman's Lake, where the Assinaboines had entrenched themselves.

Having received reinforcements from a band of Yanktonaise Sioux, who were hunting buffalo the battle lasted into the night, and eleven Indians were killed before the Assinaboines were defeated - the young chief and a portion of his band having escaped by passing along a beaver dam that separated the lake into two bodies of water, leaving Brughuier's wife in the hands of the Sioux.

The Young Squaw's Punishment.

After holding a council of war, the victors punished the young squaw by whipping her. They then decided to send her to the Yanktonaise stronghold at Kettle Lakes, pending a grand buffalo hunt in the James River valley. Before they departed they dug a circular grave on the knoll, near the banks of Punished Woman's Lake; therein they buried the slain Indians in a sitting position, with their backs to the wall and feet to the center, facing toward

Sioux City Public Museum - three archival pages

Page 2

Brughuier & War Eagle

each other in a rudely constructed tomb - a conspicuous landmark. Meanwhile, the Assinaboine chief met a band of his people hunting near "Bear Den Hills" on the Cheyenne, and they joined forces in attacking the Kettle Lake Indians at their stronghold in a bend of a small lake now known by the singular name "Enemy Swim".

Here on a dark and dismal night, the young Assinaboine and his followers crossed a point of the lake and attacked the Indian village. Having taken them by surprise, he was enabled to recapture Brughuier's young Indian wife and take her with him to his village on the shores of the great MinneWakon, the Devil's Lake, in North Dakota.

Weds War Eagle's Second Daughter.

Nothing daunted, Brughuier took another wife and moved into the wilds of the upper Missouri Country, where he passed many years in extensive roamings along the tributaries of the Missouri, trading with the Indians.

War Eagle assisted him while engaged in a fur trade, and when his Indian wife died the Old Chief gave him his last and only daughter for his third wife. As the years rolled on and the trade began to wane, they returned to the mouth of the Big Sioux.

There War Eagle had won his Indian wife, who shared with him the honors of his chieftainship. But she was laid away in her grave in a pine grove on the Yellowstone. There his camp fires had blazed on the banks of the Big Sioux and his children had sported in its placid waters - but they were all scattered and dead, save this, his last and only daughter. And when she sickened and died, they buried her on the summit of a high hill facing the Missouri, at the mouth of the Big Sioux.

The old chief would visit his daughter's grave day by day and sit from noon till night waiting and watching. From that high headland he could see the winding channel of the mighty Missouri, fringed with timber belts - embraced within the present boundaries of three great states. War Eagle would look out over the land of his forefathers in melancholy silence, until the shadows of twilight cast a gloom over his favorite landscape. Then he would mount his faithful pony and wind his way back to the Frenchman's cabin.

Death and Burial of War Eagle.

In the Autumn of 1851, when the leaves were tinged in purple, the old chief was stricken down in his last sickness. With the calm stoicism characteristic of his race he announced that his end was near, and before he died he made a strange request. He asked his friends to dig his grave on the summit of the high hill by the side of his daughter, and that his favorite hunting horse might be buried with him. He wished that he might recline by the side of his faithful animal as he had often done in life, and that an aperture be left open in his grave toward the face of the bluff, that his spirit might look out from the inner recesses of the grave and see the white men's smoke breathing steamboats as they passed the headland, stemming the turbid waters of the Missouri. What conception of a future state may have prompted him to make such a request, is not known. His wishes were carried out by Brughuier and his friends, and War Eagle was buried by the side of his daughter with all the pomp of an Indian sagamore.

Sioux City Public Museum - three archival pages

Page 3.
Brughuier & War Eagle.

The old chief's grave still occupies the summit of that high headland, undisturbed the trespassing plowshare. When settlers became more numerous and cattle ranged the hills, Brughuier enclosed the graves with a post and board fence.

The Grave Visited in 1867.

The writer was guided to War Eagle's grave by "Old Dakota" during a bright October day in 1867. We found the old Indian trail at the foot of a wooded ravine which led us upward and along the heights to the grave. Tangled grass and weeds hung over the deep worn path, and the tall sunflowers rattled their heads together as we worked our way up the steep hillside. The peak was without tree or shrub, and barren of any natural growth save the native grass that season and weather had grown and matted around the edge of a sunken oblong surrounded by a group of half decayed posts, which had stood like silent sentinels for years. These gnarled and blackened landmarks could plainly be seen from the wagon road, and in the distance resembled the outlines of some old line fence. Many of the decayed boards had fallen from the blackened oak posts, and a broken stone slab stood leaning at one end of the sunken cavity, showing neglect and decay.

But nature was more constant in her surroundings. By some strange chance the forest trees to the west were left undisturbed and their purple foliage shut out every vestige of human habitation. If War Eagle could have looked over his favorite landscape no visible sign of change would have been seen. The turbid and turbulent Missouri still emerged from the foot of the bluffs into broad silvery band as far as the eye could trace its sunlit surface. The border forests reached back in the hazy light; while the distant hills wrapped in their cloaks of purple and the willows crimson coat, looked the same as they did on the autumn day in 1851 when the old chief first began his spirit dreams in the bivouac of the dead.

From Sioux City Public Museum Originals of genealogies of Bruguier and Traversie

90 ma		90 ma	
90 Pa		90 Pa	
90 ma		90 ma	
90 Pa		90 Pa	
90 ma		90 ma	
90 Pa		90 Pa	
90 ma		90 ma	
90 Pa		90 Pa	
90 ma		90 ma	
90 Pa		90 Pa	
* 90 ma		90 ma	
* 90 Pa	Keep	90 Pa	
* 90 ma		90 ma	
* 90 Pa	Bruguier	90 Pa	
* father - Madrid	Bruguier	father - Chief War Eagle	d-1851-
* Mother - Elizabeth	Keep	Mother	
* Theophile Bruguier and Dawn War Eagle			
Canada born - 8-31-1813 - L'Assomption		born - - -	
Age 82 died - 2-18-1895		died - - - 1859-	
Married			
(Indian custom)			
	6- Children		
son - Julia		son - William	
born - 11-15-1844 - Vermillion Post		born - - - 1852	, Iowa
died young died - Vermillion		died - - -	
son - Joseph (Killed by Indians)		son - Samuel (Never married)	
born - - - 1847 - Lakota,		born - - - 1855-	, Iowa
died - - - 1869 or 1876-		died - - -	
son - John		son - Victoria	
born - - - 1849	, Iowa	born - - - 1858-	, Iowa
died - - - Poplar Creek,		died - - - St Louis Missouri	
upper Missouri		died young buried, St Louis	
Montana			
* Theophile Bruguier - was a student of law in Canada, before coming to U. S., he joined the St. Louis based American Fur Co. as Post Clerk, and trader, in 1834-			

**From Sioux City Public Museum
Originals of genealogies of Bruguier and Traversie**

Children of Dawn Ward Eagle & Theophile Bruguier

Julia Bruguier Conger - husband Cassius M. Conger

Children - Mercy Conger Bonnin
Lucy Conger Bonnin
Alice Cora Conger Keeler
Lutiel Conger Vandel
Patrick Henry Conger
Jennie Kate

Joseph Bruguier - Educated in St. Louis, Missouri,
Murdered above Yankton. 1869 or 1876

John Bruguier - Famous Scout of General Miles. Shot
from Ambush near Poplar River, Montana.
No record of family - (I have a record of his family)

William Bruguier - December 14, 1875. William killed
William McGee, convicted and sentenced to 10 years.
Released early. Interpreter at Ft. Peck 1885. Said
to have become a missionary to the Crows.
John Bruguier was present at the fight between
William and McGee.

Samuel Bruguier = Employed at Grand River Agency
1873, and was an interpreter at Ft. Yates, N.D.
in 1883. Lived in that area many years, no wife
or children.

* Other Information on Theophile Bruguier - taken from
South Dakota Historical Collection, volume 23 -
when Theophile Bruguier was in Ferry Boat business
on the Big Sioux River.

From Sioux City Public Museum Originals of genealogies of Bruguier and Traversie

92ma*		92ma	
92Pa		92Pa-	
92ma		92ma-	
92Pa		92Pa-	
92ma		92ma-	
92Pa		92Pa-	
92ma		92ma-	
92Pa		92Pa-	
92ma		92ma-	
92Pa		92Pa-	
92ma		92ma-	
92Pa		92Pa-	
* 92ma		92ma*	
* 92Pa	Keep	92Pa*	
* 92ma		92ma*	
* 92Pa	Bruguier	92Pa*	
* father - Madrid	Bruguier	father - Chief	Wase Eagle - b - d-1851-
* mother - Elizabeth	Keep	mother -	
* Theophile	Bruguier	* Flaming Cloud	War Eagle
Canada born - 8-31-1813 - L'Assomption		born - - - -	
Age 82 died - 2-18-1895-		died - - - 1857-	
Married			
(Indian custom)			
	7- Children		
son - Baptiste		son - Eugene	
son - - - 1838 - Dakota,		son - - - 1848 - Dakota,	
is young died - - - Vermillion, S.D.		died - - -	
son - Roseann		son - Andrew (Accidentally Killed in Collar	
son - - - 1840 - Dakota,		son - - - 1850 - Iowa)	
died - - -		died - 3-16-1898 - St Louis, Missouri	
son - Charles		son - Selina	
son - - - 1842 - Dakota,		son - - - 1857 - Iowa	
died - - - Rapid City, S.D.		died - - -	
* son - Mary			
son - - - 1846 - Dakota,			
died - - -			
* Theophile Bruguier - Was a student of law in Lacada, before coming to U.S., he joined the St. Louis, based American Fur Co, as a Post Clerk, and trader, in 1834 -			

From Sioux City Public Museum

Originals of genealogies of Bruguier and Traversie

- Children of Fleming Lead & Theophile Bruguier
- 1- Patiste Bruguier died young at Vermillion
 - 2- Roseana Bruguier - married Dubois, and lived in Fresno, California, where they operated a drug store and Walnut business
 - * 3- Charles Bruguier - Educated at Ann Arbor, and commissioned in the Civil War. Employed as a guide for D.S. Stanley, Yellowstone Expedition in 1873. Had a son Charles Jr., who was an Episcopal Minister, who in turn had two children, Blossom, and William III - Civil Engineer, lived in California.
 - 4- Mary Bruguier - Married Theophile Traversie (Paul) Children from this union, now at Eagle Butte, and scattered ranching, teaching and in the professional field of Law and medicine.
 - 5- Eugene Bruguier - Long distance runner. Employed at Spinkton and Standing Rock Reservations. Mabel Feather, and Evelyn Schmidt, daughters of son Phillip Charles Bruguier.
 - 6- Andrew Bruguier - accidentally killed in a College in Iowa, at a hanging incident.
 - 7- Selina Bruguier - married Forrester, a St Louis Merchant, and left a widow, married a Hardy, and lived at Flushing, New York, became a wealthy, and died there. No children, but raised the daughter, Jeanie of her sister, Julia Bruguier Long.
 - * Charles, a descendant of Charles Living Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation (Laura Benoit Rivers) Age 92. Remarkable how she can read without glasses at Age 92-

From Sioux City Public Museum Originals of genealogies of Bruguier and Traversie

Henry Ayotte entered at the United States Land Office Lots 3 and 4 of Section 14, Lot 1 of Section 15, and Lot 1 of Section 22, on June 13, 1856; and received a patent for the same February 1, 1859, fourteen days before his death. This latter land covered the shore line of the Big Sioux River from Pacquette's possession south for a long distance, and covered the Bruguier ferry, which so harrassed Pacquette in his operations. After Ayotte's death, Bruguier, as his administrator, on representation to the county court that it was necessary to sell the dead man's real estate to pay the debts, under an order of sale, conveyed the land to Louis St. Onge on April 16, 1861, and the latter on June 12, 1861, less than two months thereafter, conveyed the same premises to Bruguier. It is significant that the administrator's deed and the deed to Bruguier were filed on the same day, January 31, 1866.

Pacquette, when called to testify in the county court concerning the ownership of the ferry boat at his place, says that the boat was used in the summer of 1856 at the place then owned by Ayotte. "At that time the factions belonged to me, which fractions Ayotte afterwards pre-empted."

Captain J. B. S. Todd was interested in land on the opposite side of the river. The government survey of November, 1860, shows that he was claiming land for a mile or more south of the Pacquette ferry.

THE BRUGUIER FERRY

Mr. Charles J. Holman, of Sergeants Bluffs, familiarly known among his friends as "Jerome Holman," carries a mental picture of the scene around the Bruguier settlements. On the Iowa side there was a group of several log houses, with here and there the Indian tents and tepees. In the background there were the woods and the high bluffs following the bend of the Big Sioux river.

There was movement and activity on all sides, an intermingling of races, with the two colors of white and red and part white and part red, the red predominating. There

To the south, and almost immediately near by, was the Big Sioux river, on its way to mingle its waters with those of the Missouri at the near confluence. On the bank of the river, near the Bruguier houses, was a flat boat, used for ferry purposes, propelled with oars, and making a connecting link with General William S. Harney's soldiers on the opposite shore. Looking across the Big Sioux, one saw the white tents of the army encampment, symbol of safety to the white settler and of restraint to the Indian. (In June 1856.)

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Henry Goulet was interested as a partner with Augustus Traverclier, the partnership dealing and trading in merchandise with settlers and Indians from some time in 1854 to the summer of 1856. He claimed an interest in the land where Traverclier's house was located. It was at this house where the first term of the district court of Woodbury County was held in 1855, Judge Samuel H. Riddle, of Council Bluffs, presiding.

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was a fair sprinkling of whites, hangers on and retainers of Bruguier's. The whites were dressed in much the same manner as the reds, and at a distance it was not easy to distinguish them from the other. Of women, there were no whites. Some of the red women were married according to the Indian custom to the white trappers, and these were marked among their sisters by the finery with which they bedecked themselves, and the general appearance of better care.

Going and coming under the watchful eyes of their officers were the soldiers of the United States, in the uniform of their profession, the only apparent connection with the civilization they represented. Last, but by no means least, was John Brazo, the black left handed fiddler, who, although he was reported to have his headquarters with Augustus Traverclier, down below Floyd's grave, found greater contentment among these familiar friends.

*Info. may be found in So. Dak. Historical Collection volume 23
page 349-350-316*

From Sioux City Public Museum Originals of genealogies of Bruguier and Traversie

AUGUST TRAVERSIE

Augustus

August Traversie, born around 1810, came from Quebec and worked for fur companies along the Missouri. In 1831-1832, August Traversie went up the Missouri River. He went again in 1838-1839 with his cousin, Joseph Leonnais, and LaPlante for the P. Choteau Company. On that trip, 15 men took a mack-inaw and cordelled it up the Yellowstone River.

August Traversie was married to a Sioux woman. Their son, *Felicité's son* Paul Traversie, was born in Woodbury County, Iowa in 1845.

In 1850, August settled in Sioux City, Iowa. He kept a trading post and travelers' station. His home was a headquarters for Frenchmen and Indians, as it was 'commodious'. The first court in Sioux City was held there.

* Paul Traversie enlisted at Elk Point under Captain Tripp in 1863. After his discharge, it was understood that Paul settled at Fort Pierre.



Theo and Elizabeth Traversie at Hampton Institute.
* (SDSHS) *Paul Traversie's Children*

Paul and Mary Bruguier Traversie's first child, Mary, was born in 1870. They would have 8 sons and 2 more daughters. Mary, Edna, Theophile and Elizabeth would attend Hampton Institute in Virginia.

In 1875, Grandfather August Traversie moved up into what would become South Dakota. When Mary was small, the family moved to the vicinity of Greenwood and by 1878, they had moved to Fort Bennett.

According to the Cheyenne River Reservation censuses of 1885, 1886 and 1891, August



* Mary Talks and grandson, Blaine Clown.



Andrew Traversie, age 16, was an interpreter for Hump in Washington, D.C. in 1891. (SDSHS)

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* *I have a picture of Mary with first husband*

South Dakota Ziebach County History of the Prairie

From Sioux City Public Museum

Originals of genealogies of Bruguier and Traversie

(4)

First enrollment of males 1889

Whiteman
Augustus Traversier Traversie Sr.
enrolled 1900 - age 79

Sons) Enrolled ages)

Paul. Age 45

Narcisse age 41

Ambrose age 40

Charles age 31

Barney age 30

David age 27

Andrew age 21

Dominic age 21

Augustus Jr. age 19

Traversie

I see from your Mamie Ducheneaux tree that her grandmother was Felicia Traversie.
* Felicia Traversie was either the (daughter) or granddaughter of Augustus Traversie
(Travercier) and Felicia DuSant. ^{DE SANT?} I suspect daughter. I have done some limited re-
search on Traversies and find that Augustus and Felicia Traversie had, at least, the
following children, with spouses:

Paul and Mary Bruguier

Ambrose and Catherine Benoist gr. dau. of Louis Benoist Sr. & Catherine

Narcisse and (1st) Fannie Fire Woman or Chevenne Woman

Narcisse and (2nd) Josephine Medicine Man

Barney and Etta Fielder

Edna and John Frazier

Virginia and Fred LaPlante

Charles

David

20

From Sioux City Public Museum Originals of genealogies of Bruguier and Traversie

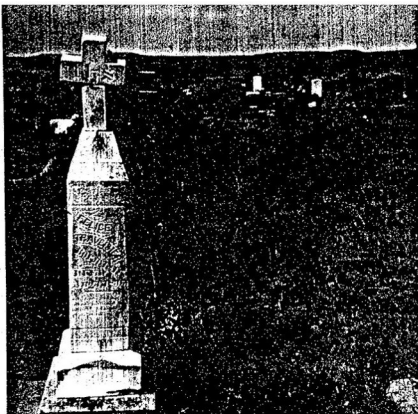
Traversie and his children had quite large families.

In 1890, Mary married Edward Andrew Dupris, son of Fred and Mary Good Elk Woman Dupuis. They lived between Cherry Creek and Fort Bennett before moving to Bear Creek.

Ed Dupris died in 1901 and in 1911, Mary married a full-blood Sioux, Pete Talks. Their daughter, Amy Talks (Mrs. Ed Clown) was born in 1914. In 1922, they moved onto Pete's allotment two miles west of Iron Lightning.

Mary Traversie Dupris Talks died in 1956, at the age of 86.

(See Bruguier, Ed Dupris and Talks histories)



Born 1815-
died - 3-1-1895 - La Plante, Cemetery, So. Dak.



born - 1-2-1806 - Saul, Quebec, Canada
died - 2-21-1901 - La Plante, Cemetery, So. Dak.

Traversie School

The Traversie School was in the Fett District No. 2 of Dewey County. It was built by a contractor by the name of Ballard. It was located 11 miles southwest of Timber Lake.

Some of the teachers of the Traversie School were: H. Russell, A. Marshall, P. Wood, F. Hunt, and R. Marshall. Students attending the Traversie School were: Traversie, Stoick, Grey, O'Leary, Dahlgren, Putnam, and Austin.

In 1928, the Traversie School was moved to the Stoick place. In fact, it was located only about 100 feet from the Stoick home. This is now on the present David O'Leary land, next to the Moreau River.

This cemetery is a terrible place off Hwy 212 on gumbo road. All these graves were moved from Cheyenne Agency, So. Dak. when area was flooded to build Lake Reservoir and dam, along the Missouri River. The Indian people hate it, so many were up rooted from their homes of a life time.

Descendants of War Eagle's father Wakinvanwaste (Good Thunder)

By Paige Schuckman, 7th Great Granddaughter of Chief War Eagle

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Descendants of Good-Thunder

Generation No. 1

1. GOOD-THUNDER^{11,2} was born Unknown in Northern Plains, and died Unknown in Northern Plains. He married WAHMEDAWAKHIWIN².

Child of GOOD-THUNDER and WAHMEDAWAKHIWIN is:

2. i. WAR-EAGLE², b. Abt. 1786, Wisconsin; d. 1851, Iowa.

Generation No. 2

2. WAR-EAGLE² (GOOD-THUNDER)^{3,4} was born Abt. 1786 in Wisconsin², and died 1851 in Iowa². He married (MAZAKIHAWIN) LAUGHS-AT-IRON-WOMAN^{5,6}. She was born Unknown in Northern Plains, and died Unknown in Northern Plains.

More About WAR-EAGLE:

Burial: 1830, acted as guide for steamboats on Missouri/Mississippi Rivers

Education: Chief of Isanti band of Nakoda/Dakota (Sioux)

Occupation: 1851, died in home of son-in-law-, T. Bruquier

More About (MAZAKIHAWIN) LAUGHS-AT-IRON-WOMAN:

Burial: also Isanti band

Education: Wife of Chief of Isanti band of Nakoda/Dakota (Sioux)

Children of WAR-EAGLE and (MAZAKIHAWIN) LAUGHS-AT-IRON-WOMAN are:

3. i. (MAHIPIYAILEWIN)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, b. Unknown, Northern Plains; d. Unknown.
4. ii. (ANPOWIN) DAWN, b. Unknown, Northern Plains; d. Unknown.
5. iii. (TAMAZAWIN) HER-IRON, b. Unknown, Northern Plains; d. Unknown.
- iv. (KANDUTA) RED-GUN, b. Unknown, Northern Plains; d. Unknown.
- v. (HDAHDAIYUNKWIN) LIES-DOWN-ALL-A-JINGLE, b. Unknown, Northern Plains; d. Unknown.
- vi. (MAZASKANWIN) IRON-SHAKER-WOMAN, b. Unknown, Northern Plains; d. Unknown.
- vii. (WAKAS'EYA) PETER LONGFOOT, b. Unknown, Northern Plains; d. Unknown.
- viii. (IGDAWA-NUNPA) DOUBLEWORTH, b. Unknown, Northern Plains; d. Unknown.

Generation No 3

3. (MAHIPIYAILEWIN)³ BLAZING-CLOUD (WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹)^{7,8} was born Unknown in Northern Plains, and died Unknown. She married THEOPILE BRUGUIER^{9,10,11,12}, son of MADRID BRUGUIER and ELIZABETH KEEP. He was born 31 Aug 1813 in L'Assumption Parish, Quebec, Canada^{13,14,15,16,17}.

More About THEOPILE BRUGUIER:

Fact 5: fluent Dakota (Sioux) speaker

Misc.: Bruquier was a witness to the signing of the Yankton Sioux Treaty of 1858

Occupation: Founding pioneer settler of Sioux City, IA.

Race: 1/4 English, 1/4 Celt (Irish?), 1/2 French Canadian

Residence: Bet. 1835 - 1836, moved to Missouri Valley

Children of (MAHIPIYAILEWIN)³ BLAZING-CLOUD and THEOPILE BRUGUIER are:

6. i. MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, b. May 1846, Northern Plains; d. 11 May 1909, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
7. ii. EUGENE E. BRUGUIER, b. 1847, Northern Plains; d. 20 Dec 1928, Ft. Yates, ND.

Descendants of War Eagle's father Wakinvanwaste (Good Thunder)

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- iii. BAPTISTE BRUGUIER, b. Unknown; d. Unknown, Ft. Vermillion, Dakota Territory.
- iv. ANDREW BRUGUIER, b. Unknown; d. Bef. 1860, St. Louis, Missouri.

More About ANDREW BRUGUIER:

Education: stabbed by schoolmate, a planter's son, while attending school in St. Lois

- 8. v. ROSE BRUGUIER, b. Unknown, Sioux City, Iowa; d. Unknown, California.
- vi. SELENA BRUGUIER, b. Unknown; d. Unknown; m. (1) FOERSTER AKA FOSTER; b. Unknown; d. Unknown; m. (2) UNKNOWN HARDY; b. Unknown; d. Unknown.

More About SELENA BRUGUIER:

Education: Very educated, lived in both St. Louis and New York with businessman husband

- 9. vii. CHARLES BRUGUIER, b. Unknown; d. Unknown, Rapid City, South Dakota.

4. (ANPOWIN)³ DAWN (*WAR-EAGLE*², *GOOD-THUNDER*¹) was born Unknown in Northern Plains, and died Unknown. She married THEOPILE BRUGUIER^{18,19,20,21}, son of MADRID BRUGUIER and ELIZABETH KEEP. He was born 31 Aug 1813 in L'Assumption Parish, Quebec, Canada^{22,23,24,25,26}

More About THEOPILE BRUGUIER:

Fact 5: fluent Dakota (Sioux) speaker

Misc.: Bruguiier was a witness to the signing of the Yankton Sioux Treaty of 1858

Occupation: Founding pioneer settler of Sioux City, IA.

Race: 1/4 English, 1/4 Celt (Irish?), 1/2 French Canadian

Residence: Bet. 1835 - 1836, moved to Missouri Valley

Children of (ANPOWIN) DAWN and THEOPILE BRUGUIER are:

- 10. i. JULIA⁴ BRUGUIER, b. 15 Nov 1844, Ft. Vermillion, Dakota Territory.
- ii. VICTORIA BRUGUIER, b. Unknown, Sioux City, Iowa; d. Unknown, St. Louis, Missouri.

More About VICTORIA BRUGUIER:

Education: died young while at school in St. Louis

- iii. JOSEPH BRUGUIER.
- iv. JOHN BRUGUIER, b. Unknown; d. Unknown, Poplar Creek, Montana.

More About JOHN BRUGUIER:

Burial: listed on Standing Rock Agency Census July 14-27 1885

Education: Scout for General Miles; killed in Montana on upper Missouri River

- v. WILLIAM BRUGUIER, b. Unknown, Sioux City, Iowa; d. Unknown, Crow Agency, Montana.

More About WILLIAM BRUGUIER:

Burial: minister among the Crow Indians

- vi. SAMUEL BRUGUIER, b. Unknown, Sioux City, Iowa; d. Unknown, McLaughlin, South Dakota.

More About SAMUEL BRUGUIER:

Education: Scout and interpreter for U.S. Army

5. (TAMAZAWIN)³ HER-IRON (*WAR-EAGLE*², *GOOD-THUNDER*¹)^{27,28,29,30} was born Unknown in Northern Plains, and died Unknown. She married JACOB OTHERDAY^{31,32,33,34}. He was born Unknown in Southern Minnesota, and died Unknown.

Notes for (TAMAZAWIN) HER-IRON:

Listed here as daughter of War-Eagle and Laughs-At-Iron-Woman, but my Uncle Jerry Rousseau tells me there is also speculation that she may the sister of one of them and not the daughter. Chuck

Descendants of War Eagle's father Wakinvanwaste (Good Thunder)

Child of (TAMAZAWIN) HER-IRON and JACOB OTHERDAY is:

- i. THOMAS⁴ OTHERDAY^{35,36}, b. Unknown; d. Unknown.

Generation No. 4

6. MARY⁴ BRUGUIER ((MAHPIYALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹)^{36,37} was born May 1846 in Northern Plains, and died 11 May 1909 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation. She married PAUL TRAVERSIE^{38,39}, son of AUGUSTUS TRAVERSIE and FILICETTE DUSANT. He was born 1845 in Northern Plains, and died 11 Apr 1900 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.

Children of MARY BRUGUIER and PAUL TRAVERSIE are:

11. i. ANDREW PAUL⁵ TRAVERSIE, b. 1868, Northern Plains; d. 23 Sep 1935, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
12. ii. MARY TRAVERSIE, b. 1870, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 15 Mar 1956, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
13. iii. EDNA TRAVERSIE, b. 1872, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 31 Jan 1957, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
14. iv. WHITLEY JOSEPH TRAVERSIE, b. Jul 1874, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 27 Sep 1936, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- v. EDWARD TRAVERSIE, b. 1875, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. Unknown, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.?
15. vi. THEOPILE TRAVERSIE, b. Nov 1878, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. 16 May 1965.
- vii. SAMUEL L. TRAVERSIE, b. May 1880, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. 21 Aug 1923; m. LUCY HER-IRON-CANE; b. 1884, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. Unknown.
16. viii. ISABELLE ELIZABETH TRAVERSIE, b. 26 Nov 1882, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, S.D.; d. 21 Jun 1968, Ft. Collins, El Paso Co., Colorado.
- ix. THOMAS TRAVERSIE, b. 06 Jun 1883, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. Unknown
- x. CHARLES TRAVERSIE, b. 14 Jun 1884, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. 29 Feb 1952, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..
- xi. ALEXANDER "JACK" TRAVERSIE, b. 29 Jun 1886, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. 14 Apr 1973.

7. EUGENE E.⁴ BRUGUIER ((MAHPIYALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹) was born 1847 in Northern Plains, and died 20 Dec 1928 in Ft. Yates, ND. He married AMELIA TRAVERSIE, daughter of AUGUSTUS TRAVERSIE and FILICETTE DUSANT. She was born 1840 in Northern Plains, and died 11 Feb 1948 in Ft. Yates, ND.

More About EUGENE E. BRUGUIER:

Burial: listed on Standing Rock Agency Census July 14-27 1885; crossed off

Children of EUGENE BRUGUIER and AMELIA TRAVERSIE are:

17. i. JOHN EUGENE⁵ BRUGUIER, b. 1872; d. Unknown.
18. ii. AMBROSE BRUGUIER, b. 1874, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 07 Nov 1948, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- iii. PAUL BRUGUIER, b. 1877, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. Unknown.
- iv. NANCY BRUGUIER, b. 1879, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 1891, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
19. v. ETHEL BRUGUIER, b. 05 Jul 1889, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 13 Feb 1982.

8. ROSE⁴ BRUGUIER ((MAHPIYALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹) was born Unknown in Sioux City, Iowa, and died Unknown in California. She married (1) ODDILLON LAMOREAUX. He was born Unknown in Canada, and died Unknown in Sioux City, Iowa. She married (2) VICTOR DUBOIS. He was born Unknown, and died Unknown.

More About ODDILLON LAMOREAUX:

Education: an early French settler in Sioux City area

Descendants of War Eagle's father Wakinvanwaste (Good Thunder)

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Child of ROSE BRUGUIER and VICTOR DUBOIS is:
i. GENE⁵ DUBOIS, b. Unknown.

9. CHARLES⁴ BRUGUIER ((MAHPIYAILEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹) was born Unknown, and died Unknown in Rapid City, South Dakota. He married UNKNOWN.

More About CHARLES BRUGUIER:
Education: killed in Rapid City by business competitor

Child of CHARLES BRUGUIER and UNKNOWN is:
i. CHARLES⁵ BRUGUIER, JR..

More About CHARLES BRUGUIER, JR.:
Burial: Episcopal Minister among the Sioux

10. JULIA⁴ BRUGUIER ((ANPOWIN³ DAWN, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹) was born 15 Nov 1844 in Ft. Vermillion, Dakota Territory. She married (1) CASSIUS CONGER, son of MAJOR CONGER. He was born Unknown, and died Unknown. She married (2) GEORGE NORTHRUP 1865 in Sioux City, Iowa. He was born Unknown, and died Unknown.

Child of JULIA BRUGUIER and CASSIUS CONGER is:
i. MEREY⁵ CONGER, b. Unknown; d. Unknown, Wagner, S. D.; m. UNKNOWN BONNIN; b. Unknown; d. Unknown.

Generation No. 5

11. ANDREW PAUL⁵ TRAVERSIE (MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPIYAILEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹) was born 1868 in Northern Plains, and died 23 Sep 1935 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation. He married ANNA CATHERINE GAGE. She was born Apr 1875, and died 27 Aug 1925.

Children of ANDREW TRAVERSIE and ANNA GAGE are:

20. i. MILDRED SELENA⁶ TRAVERSIE, b. 10 Oct 1911, Andrew Traversie Ranch 7 mi. S. of Timber Lake, Dewey Co., SD; d. 31 Dec 1997, Albuquerque, Bernalillo Co., N.M..
21. ii. FRANCIS E. "FRANK" TRAVERSIE, b. 07 Aug 1909, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 03 Nov 1956, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
22. iii. CHRISTINE EDNA TRAVERSIE, b. 21 Mar 1896, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 16 Jun 1968, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
23. iv. PHILLIP TRAVERSIE, b. 09 Jun 1897, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 27 Jun 1979, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
24. v. IRENE LAVINA TRAVERSIE, b. 02 Apr 1899, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 07 Feb 1991.
25. vi. EDWARD TRAVERSIE, b. 23 Feb 1901, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 11 Sep 1985, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
26. vii. EVELYN ETHEL TRAVERSIE, b. 10 Mar 1903, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 04 Apr 1949.
- viii. CHARLES PARKER TRAVERSIE, b. 1905, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 1906, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
27. ix. BLAINE WHITLEY TRAVERSIE, b. 25 Sep 1907, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 07 Aug 1990, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- x. MELVIN PAUL TRAVERSIE, b. 13 May 1913.
- xi. GILBERT IRA TRAVERSIE, b. 21 Dec 1914, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; m. HELEN KAVANAUGH; b. Unknown.
28. xii. IVAN LESLIE TRAVERSIE, b. 13 Oct 1916, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 1996.
29. xiii. ELAINE MARY TRAVERSIE, b. 01 Oct 1920, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 14 Aug 1998.

Descendants of War Eagle's father Wakinwanwaste (Good Thunder)

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12. MARY⁵ TRAVERSIE (MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPIYALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER)¹ ^{40,41,42,43,44,45,46} was born 1870 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation^{47,48,49,50,51,52,53,54}, and died 15 Mar 1956 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation^{55,56,57,58,59,60,61}. She married (1) EDWARD ANDREW DUPRIS^{62,63,64,65,66}, son of FREDERICK DUPRIS and GOOD-ELK-WOMAN. He was born 1856 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation^{67,68,69,70} and died 27 Dec 1909 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation^{71,72,73,74}. She married (2) PETER TALKS-ABOUT-HIM AKA TALKS^{75,76,77,78} Aft. 1909^{79,80}, son of TALKS-ABOUT-HIM and OTTER-WOMAN. He was born 1883 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation⁸¹, and died 14 Aug 1967 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.

Notes for MARY TRAVERSIE:

MARY TRAVERSIE DUPRIS TALKS HAMPTON INSTITUTE STUDENT

Mary Traversie was born in 1870. Before she was eight years old, the family had moved to Fort Bennett, the army post on the Missouri River close to the place where the Cheyenne River enters it. It was shortly after this that representatives from General Armstrong's school at Hampton, Virginia, came to Fort Bennett to induce Indian children to enroll in this school, originally established by the benevolent General Armstrong for the education of negroes and later enlarged to include Indians. Mary said that she was sent by her parents and was there for four years without one visit to her home and family. At the end of the four years, she came home for three months. She enjoyed her visit at home, but when she was asked to go back, she quite willingly went, this time, for another four years. Two other sisters and one brother also went to Hampton.

Mary describes the life at Hampton School as very pleasant. The Indian girls lived in a dormitory called Winona Lodge and the boys had their own building. The government seems to have had the supervision of the Indians, to what extent is not clear from her story. The instruction received was traditional book learning and a great amount of emphasis was placed on religious training.

However, practical effect was given to their education by placing responsibility for certain details upon the pupils. Each pupil laundered and mended his own clothes (at least the girls did) and had to present themselves every Friday for inspection.

Sewing was also taught to the girls. Mary felt that this was a good sort of education. She had great respect for her former teachers and said of General Armstrong, "He was a good man". It is interesting to note that while at Hampton, Mary knew Booker T. Washington and wife, who were associated with the school.

At sixteen, after eight years in Hampton, she came back to Fort Bennett, where she worked in the laundry of the Boy's School for about a year. In 1886, realizing the need for education in the field, the government had established the first Day School on the Cheyenne River Reservation. This was a frame building located on Plum Creek, several miles south of the present site of Cherry Creek (south of the Cheyenne River, opposite the mouth of Cherry Creek). A Mrs. Williams (a Santee), and Virginia Traversie, Mary's aunt, started this school. When Virginia resigned, the superintendent at Fort Bennett asked Mary to take her place. Later, Mrs. Williams resigned and the whole school was turned over to Mary. This must have been a difficult assignment for she was only seventeen, and she had

thirty-six pupils, most of whom were beginners. Reports of the superintendent to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs state that Mary performed her work very satisfactorily.

Quarters were furnished at the school, and another girl served as housekeeper, serving the noonday meal, consisting of plain ration food.

In 1890, the school was moved across the Cheyenne River to Cherry Creek. During the summer, Mary Traversie married Edward Dupris, also French-Indian, but she continued to teach school for another year. It was during this year that so many bands of Indians were moving restlessly about. It was the year of the Ghost Dance. Mary Talks remembered well the terror of those days at school, and of them she said, "Those were dreadful times." Harold Shunk has written that, "Mary Talks gave me a very vivid picture of the Ghost Dance at Cherry Creek. They danced across the creek west of the present station, on a large flat. It was late in the fall, the air was very crisp, with heavy frost on the ground. Quite some distance away, one could hear the shuffling of many moccasined feet on the frost covered earth. Much wailing, shouting and bursts of song could be heard at frequent intervals. Mary attended several of these dances. She related how the people would hold hands shuffling forward and sideways, hour after hour without food or >water, until finally they fell from sheer exhaustion. Others, who weren't dancing, carried them away and placed them in their tips, where they slept and had their visions.

Descendants of War Eagle's father Wakinvanwaste (Good Thunder)

One man related his vision was that another earth would cover this earth, much like you would spread a huge carpet, only it was a layer of earth, which would cover the white man. The Indian would be left and all the buffalo and game would return as it was before.

The next man told of his vision. He had a vision of going to heaven. As he was walking in heaven, he saw a large black dog wandering around. As he came closer to the dog, he discovered it was not a dog, but the Farmer, Narcelle. Another said that his vision was that he was in heaven, also, and he saw the deceased children, walking aimlessly about crying. This vision upset the entire group. Mary said that she had never in all her life seen anything, before or since, which completely unnerved a group of people. The wailing could be heard for miles. Old timers said these terrifying sounds spread up and down the Cheyenne River valley on clear, still, crisp evenings.

Another man came forward with his vision. He related that all the wind on earth had been placed in his right hand. Mrs. Talks said the old gentlemen, Iron Lightning and Brown Thunder, came in the evenings and stayed with them for protection. The Indians had much respect for these two men, because they could be relied upon for their ability and integrity. The government closed the school for a couple or three years, as the Ghost Dance was too much competition to try to run a school at this time."

According to Amy Talks Clown, her grandmother (Mary's mother), having just lost one of her young children, came to stay with Mary at the school, and the crying and wailing of the Ghost Dancers was quite upsetting to her.

The people said that when the blanket of earth came to cover the white man, only Indian children with eagle feathers tied in their hair would be able to go into this new world. Mothers made certain that their children always had their feathers.

All this occurred at a time when many Indian bands were restless and moving about. They chafed at government supervision and at settled reservation life and were highly excitable. Rumors were rampant at Cherry Creek. It was reported that the Standing Rock Indians were on the war path and were coming toward Cherry Creek. Later, it was said that the Big Foot band was coming, too. Law-abiding and peaceful people were frightened, so they moved to Fort Bennett to the protection of the army.

With them went Mary Dupris, for teaching under this strain was difficult and Mary had resigned. As the reader knows, the Standing Rock and Big Foot bands did arrive at Cherry Creek and were joined by some of the Cherry Creek Indians. Many continued toward Pine Ridge Reservation where the battle of Wounded Knee was fought in 1890. But that is another story.

To return to the story, Mary Traversie Dupris remained at Fort Bennett until the danger was over, and lived for a while north of the Cheyenne River between Cherry Creek and Fort Bennett (the area of the Dupris families). In the following years, she taught one year at On the Tree School. In 1907 and 1908, she taught the government school at Green Grass, where her sister, Edna, served as housekeeper with her. This was her last connection with government schools. From then on, she seems to have been pretty busy with her family.

From "History of Iron Lightning School and Community" by Myron G. Armstrong, teacher, February of 1941, found in "Notes from the Service", a scrapbook by Leona Johnson, teacher (both unpublished); an article by Harold Shunk; and an interview with Amy Clown.

More About MARY TRAVERSIE:

Education: Graduate of Hampton Institute; arrived Nov 1878 left July 1886^{82,83}

Occupation: Cheyenne River enrollment #2465⁸⁴

Probate: Probate # C-473-57^{84,85}

Race: 31/2 Lakota Sioux 1/2 French^{85,86}

Residence: after marrying Pete Talks moved west of Iron Lightning CRST Reservation^{87,88}

More About EDWARD ANDREW DUPRIS:

Burial: Dupree Cemetery, Ziebach Co., SD⁸⁹

Education: Hamton Institute, Virginia^{90,91,92}

Occupation: Cattle Rancher^{93,94}

Race: 1/2 Lakota Sioux 1/2 French^{95,96,97}

Notes for PETER TALKS-ABOUT-HIM AKA TALKS:

Talks by Blaine Clown

After the Wounded Knee massacre, two brothers that returned to the Bridger area

Descendants of War Eagle's father Wakinvanwaste (Good Thunder)

were Talks About Him and Standing Elk.

Standing Elk's daughter, Ellen, was the wife of Black Moon.

James Talks About Him married Nancy Knife, a daughter of Louis and Louise Knife.

The Talks children were: George, Pete/Red Leaf, Charlie and Agnes/Book. They grew up near the mouth of Flint rock Creek on the Moreau river.

Big cattle ranches had moved into this area, such as the 73 Ranch, about two miles east of the Talks, and Lemmon's Ranch near the mouth of Black Horse Creek.

George Talks, the oldest, would ride for these outfits during roundup time as would the two younger brothers.

One time when Pete Talks went out after the horses, just after sunrise, he came upon a pack of wolves sunning themselves. he decided to try and rope one and took after the one that headed out for open country. Pete roped it once and the wolf snapped the rope, so he made another loop and this time he choked it to death. He went back and told everyone he roped a wolf, but no one would believe him. He had to take them over to see it.

Another time, a relative came to visit from Pine Ridge. He would say he was going to get wood and he would take the wagon and go. when he came back, he always had some meat-a calf or a yearling cow. One time Pete followed him. The relative went to where some cows were and he unharnessed his team. He fixed a rope and then he rode one horse among the cattle and cut out the one he wanted. He roped it and then cut its throat.

Pete watched and pretty soon this relative had loaded the calf or yearling on the wagon and then covered it with firewood.

Pete's grandmother was always happy to get the fresh meat. She was skinning it out as three riders approached-the 73 boss and two cowboys. Just then she had flipped the calf over and its 73 brand was showing.

The grandmother had someone talk to them in English and tell them she'd sent the relative for meat because she was hungry. The boss man laughed and said, "That's okay, Grandma. when you need meat, just help yourself."

A couple of weeks later, at about dusk, this relative decided to return to Pine Ridge. They told him, "Just wait and go in the morning." But he said, "No, it is nice to travel at night. It is cooler." So he went.

That next fall he came back and he was on a fancy Appaloosa horse. The 73 boss wanted that horse and he tried every way he could to get it. Finally the boss offered him \$300.00 for that horse. The relative took the money and left that night.

The next day, the boss came back on the Appaloosa horse. he showed them how that brand had been changed and underneath it was really a 73. So that was why that guy had left at night that time. He'd had that horse.

They finally caught him, but they had a hard time because he was hiding in the Badlands. They took him to Deadwood and tried him there.

Pete Talks saw him one more time. One time a cowboy of the 73 dislocated his hip. Pete went with Fred Allison and his wife, Alice, when they took the cowboy to Deadwood. They fixed a sling in a wagon and kept him drunk. They had to go slowly because he was in a lot of pain. It took them three days.

They went in the wagon to Sturgis, then by train to Deadwood. There Pete saw the relative from Pine Ridge. He was standing on a scaffolding. They had him washing windows. Some time later, he fell from a scaffolding and broke his neck.

Meanwhile, Fred gambled and lost all the money for their return on the train to Sturgis and he had to sell a very fancy porcupine quill vest to get money for their return home.

Fred Allison and his wife lived northwest of Flint Rock Creek, on the Moreau River. After his wife died, Allison left the area and was not heard of again.

Descendants of War Eagle's father Wakinvanwaste (Good Thunder)

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When the Talks children got married, they all moved to their allotments to start their own families. Pete Talks married Mary Traversie Dupris and moved west of Iron Lightning. George Talks married a Cheyenne called Mary or Cheyenne Woman. Charlie Talks married Dora Iron Lightning. Agnes Talks married Paul widow and moved to Ash Creek.

More About PETER TALKS-ABOUT-HIM AKA TALKS:

Indian Name: Red-Leaf⁹⁸

Race: Fullblood Lakota (Sioux CRST) Indian^{99,100}

Residence: allotment near Iron Lightning, S. D.

Children of MARY TRAVERSIE and EDWARD DUPRIS are:

30. i. DOUGLAS DANIEL⁶ DUPRIS, b. 1892, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 05 Jan 1922, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
31. ii. MARCELLA DUPRIS, b. 1899, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 05 Jan 1929, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
32. iii. ANDREW PAUL DUPRIS, b. 21 Mar 1898, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 09 Dec 1967, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- iv. OLIVE MABEL DUPRIS, b. 1905, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 18 Jul 1909, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.

Child of MARY TRAVERSIE and PETER TALKS is:

33. v. AMY⁶ TALKS, b. 17 Nov 1913, Iron Lightning, South Dakota; d. 27 Feb 1996, IHS Hospital, Eagle Butte, Dewey County, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.

13. EDNA⁵ TRAVERSIE (MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPIYALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹) was born 1872 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, and died 31 Jan 1957 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation. She married (1) JOHN GEORGE FRAZIER. He was born 1869 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, and died 13 Oct 1903 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation. She married (2) GEORGE SWIFT-HORSE. He was born 1895 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, and died Unknown.

Children of EDNA TRAVERSIE and JOHN FRAZIER are:

34. i. WILLIAM⁶ FRAZIER, b. 03 Jul 1895, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 23 Dec 1947, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
35. ii. LEONARD SAM FRAZIER, b. 13 Feb 1901, Whitehorse, Dewey County, South Dakota; d. 06 Apr 1994, Rapid City Regional Hospital, Rapid City, S.D..
36. iii. MARIE ELIZABETH FRAZIER, b. 13 Jan 1903, Whitehorse, Dewey County, South Dakota; d. 26 Oct 1986, Rapid City, Pennington County, South Dakota.
37. iv. ERNEST FRAZIER, b. Unknown, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 02 Sep 1926, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.

Child of EDNA TRAVERSIE and GEORGE SWIFT-HORSE is:

38. v. LEONA ISABEL⁶ SWIFT-HORSE, b. 1916, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.

14. WHITLEY JOSEPH⁵ TRAVERSIE (MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPIYALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹)^{101,102} was born Jul 1874 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation^{103,104}, and died 27 Sep 1936 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation^{105,106}. He married (1) BESSIE BLACK-EAGLE¹⁰⁷. She was born 1877 in Great Sioux Nation¹⁰⁷, and died Unknown. He married (2) ELLEN VEO. She was born 07 Aug 1885 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, and died 01 Feb 1953 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation. He married (3) FELECIA "SISSEY" TRAVERSIE^{107,108}. She was born 1885 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation¹⁰⁹, and died 16 Jul 1945 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation¹⁰⁹.

Descendants of War Eagle's father Wakinwanwaste (Good Thunder)

Children of WHITLEY TRAVERSIE and ELLEN VEO are:

- i. SYLVIA MABEL⁵ TRAVERSIE, b. 1906, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. Feb 1907, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- ii. THEOPHILE ELLSWORTH TRAVERSIE, b. 23 Jan 1908, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 08 Nov 1941.

Children of WHITLEY TRAVERSIE and FELECIA TRAVERSIE are:

- iii. SYLVIA SEDIA⁶ TRAVERSIE, b. 10 Feb 1909, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 22 Jun 1987.
- iv. SYBIL EVANGELINE TRAVERSIE, b. 01 Jan 1911, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. 21 Aug 1980.
- v. ISABELLE JOSEPHINE TRAVERSIE, b. 09 May 1914, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..
- vi. KATHERINE BEULAH TRAVERSIE, b. 03 Oct 1916, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..
- vii. THELMA MONA TRAVERSIE, b. 09 Mar 1918, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. 14 Mar 1919.
- viii. WILLIAM FRAZIER TRAVERSIE, b. 15 Sep 1919, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. 15 Mar 1920, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..
- ix. HUGHES CLARK TRAVERSIE, b. 27 Feb 1921, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.?; d. 18 Jan 1933, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.?.
- x. MARY ROSALIE TRAVERSIE, b. 18 Oct 1925, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. 19 Feb 1986.

15. THEOPILE⁵ TRAVERSIE (MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPYIALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹) was born Nov 1878 in Cheyenne River Agency, S.D., and died 16 May 1965. He married LILLIAN JEWETT. She was born 12 Mar 1900, and died 07 Jan 1968.

Children of THEOPILE TRAVERSIE and LILLIAN JEWETT are:

- i. IRENE RUBY⁶ TRAVERSIE, b. 21 Feb 1920; d. Unknown.
- ii. NAOMI SADIE TRAVERSIE, b. 12 Feb 1921.
- iii. EUGENIA MYRTLE TRAVERSIE, b. 19 Mar 1922, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..
- iv. CHARLES H. TRAVERSIE, b. 21 Apr 1923, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. 07 Oct 1937, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..
- v. DELMA ADELE TRAVERSIE, b. 26 Jan 1925, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. 10 Apr 1981, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..
- vi. ORVILLE CURTIS "BUSTER" TRAVERSIE, b. 17 Dec 1926, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. 29 Jan 1981, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; m. (1) DOROTHY ISABELLE JONES; b. 25 Jan 1928; d. Unknown; m. (2) ZERILDA JEANETTE GILBERT; b. 14 Jun 1919; d. 01 Jul 1978.
- vii. CELINDA ROSE TRAVERSIE, b. 20 Apr 1928.
- viii. CYRINTHIA TRAVERSIE, b. 22 Dec 1929, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..
- ix. VIOLET OLIVIA TRAVERSIE, b. 17 Mar 1932.
- x. THEOPILE LEONARD TRAVERSIE, b. 03 Mar 1934, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..
- xi. VIVIAN PAULINE TRAVERSIE, b. 09 Mar 1936, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..
- xii. GEORGELYN "BABE" TRAVERSIE, b. 20 Apr 1938, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..
- xiii. ARLIS FREDERICK TRAVERSIE, b. 27 Oct 1942, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. 27 Oct 1942, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..

16. ISABELLE ELIZABETH⁵ TRAVERSIE (MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPYIALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹)^{110,111,112,113} was born 26 Nov 1882 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, S.D.^{114,115,116,117,118}, and died 21 Jun 1968 in Ft. Collins, El Paso Co., Colorado^{119,120,121,122,123}. She married (1) THOMAS WRIGHT^{124,125,126,127}. He was born 10 Nov 1887^{128,129,130,131}, and died 01 Mar 1969. She married (2) EDWARD ANDREW LEBEAU^{132,133,134,135,136} 07 Nov 1906 in Cheyenne River Agency^{136,137}, son of JOHN LEBEAU and JULIA ROY. He was born 1878 in Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.^{138,139,140,141,142}, and died 23 Mar 1926 in La Plante, Dewey Co., Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, S.D.^{143,144,145,146,147}.

More About ISABELLE ELIZABETH TRAVERSIE:

Education: Hampton Institute, VA¹⁴⁸

Occupation: CR-506¹⁴⁹

Race: 1/4 Lakota Sioux (CRST) & 5/8 French descent^{149,150,151}

Descendants of War Eagle's father Wakinwanwaste (Good Thunder)

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Children of ISABELLE TRAVERSIE and EDWARD LEBEAU are:

53. i. EDWARD ANDREW⁶ LEBEAU, JR., b. 11 Aug 1907, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. 08 Jul 1968.
54. ii. LEONARD DANILE LEBEAU, b. 20 Nov 1908, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. 28 Aug 1968.
55. iii. GRACE MARY LEBEAU, b. 21 Jun 1910, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..
56. iv. RAYMOND ERNEST LEBEAU, b. 12 Feb 1912, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. 20 Jun 1990.
57. v. BERNARD ALVIN LEBEAUX, b. 18 Dec 1913, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. 26 Apr 1990, Hot Springs, Fall River Co., South Dakota.
- vi. ISABELLE ROSE LEBEAU, b. 29 Mar 1916, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. 18 Apr 1919, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..
- vii. LUCILLE LEBEAU, b. 06 Jun 1919, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. 06 Jun 1919, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..
58. viii. IRENE LEONA (BOWKER) LEBEAU, b. 23 Sep 1920, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..
59. ix. PEARL KATHERINE LEBEAU, b. 03 Nov 1926, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. 18 Dec 1959.

17. JOHN EUGENE⁵ BRUGUIER (*EUGENE E.⁴, (MAHPYIALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹*) was born 1872, and died Unknown.

Notes for JOHN EUGENE BRUGUIER:

As a young man was given assylum by Sitting Bull while fleeing a white man's arrest warrant.

More About JOHN EUGENE BRUGUIER:

Misc.: Abt. 1888, As a young man was given assylum by Sitting Bull while fleeing a white man's arrest warrant.^{132,133}

Children of JOHN EUGENE BRUGUIER are:

- i. RUFUS⁶ BRUGUIER.
60. ii. HELEN BRUGUIER, b. 1909; d. 1978.
61. iii. OLIVER BRUGUIER, b. 14 Apr 1911, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 12 Apr 1980, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- iv. CAROLINE BRUGUIER, b. Unknown.

18. AMBROSE⁵ BRUGUIER (*EUGENE E.⁴, (MAHPYIALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹*) was born 1874 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, and died 07 Nov 1948 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation. He married (1) NELLIA (JULIE) RED-HEAD. She was born 1881 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, and died 16 May 1957 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation. He married (2) LIZZIE BROWN. She was born Unknown, and died Unknown.

Children of AMBROSE BRUGUIER and NELLIA RED-HEAD are:

62. i. EUGENE⁶ BRUGUIER, b. 05 Oct 1912, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 02 Oct 1975, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
63. ii. JOSEPH BRUGUIER, b. 24 Sep 1915, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 02 Jun 1974, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- iii. MATTHEW MARCEL BRUGUIER, b. 1918, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 20 Jan 1936.

19. ETHEL⁵ BRUGUIER (*EUGENE E.⁴, (MAHPYIALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹*) was born 05 Jul 1889 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, and died 13 Feb 1982. She married JOHN GATES. He was born 25 Sep 1889, and died 03 Feb 1962.

Children of ETHEL BRUGUIER and JOHN GATES are:

- i. EARLWIN FRANCIS⁶ GATES, b. 20 Oct 1912.
64. ii. AMELIA FERN GATES, b. 07 Aug 1915.
65. iii. JOHN GATES, JR., b. Nov 1918; d. 26 Jun 1955.
66. iv. HOBART JOSEPH GATES, b. 28 Feb 1920.
- v. LAUDINE MARIE GATES, b. 20 Feb 1922; d. Sep 1994.
67. vi. EUNICE ELSIE "DAWN" GATES, b. 17 Apr 1930.

Descendants of War Eagle's father Wakinvanwaste (Good Thunder)

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Generation No. 6

20. MILDRED SELENA⁶ TRAVERSIE (ANDREW PAUL⁵, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPYIALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹)¹⁵⁴ was born 10 Oct 1911 in Andrew Traversie Ranch 7 mi. S. of Timber Lake, Dewey Co., SD¹⁵⁴, and died 31 Dec 1997 in Albuquerque, Bernalillo Co., N.M.¹⁵⁴. She married (1) CAMILLE AMADEE "JUDD" ROUSSEAU^{154,155} son of AMADEE ROUSSEAU and VICTORIA CLAYMORE. He was born 25 Jul 1899 in Rousseau Ranch, Armstrong Co., Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, S.D.^{156,157}, and died 10 May 1972 in Rapid City, Pennington Co, South Dakota^{158,159}. She married (2) RICHARD SIELER¹⁶⁰ 22 Oct 1952 in Mobridge, Dewey Co., South Dakota¹⁶⁰. He was born Unknown, and died 17 Dec 1994 in Albuquerque, Bernalillo Co., N.M.¹⁶⁰.

Notes for MILDRED SELENA TRAVERSIE:

Obituary newspaper clipping: Albuquerque, N.M. Mildred S. Sieler, 86, of Albuquerque, and formerly of Aberdeen, Brown Co., SD, died Wednesday, 31 Dec 1997, in Albuquerque.

Her funeral will be at 1 p.m. Monday in the Carlsen-Jolley Funeral Home, Sturgis, SD. The Rev. Alvin W. 'Dobie' Weasel will officiate.

Burial will be in the Black Hills National Cemetery near Sturgis.

Visitation will be at the funeral home from 9 a.m. Monday until the time of the service.

Mildred S. Traversie was born 10 Oct 1911 to Andrew and Anna (Gage) Traversie in Timber Lake. She attended schools in Timber Lake, Cheyenne Agency and the Flandreau Indian School.

She married Richard Sieler on 22 Oct 1952, in Mobridge, Walworth Co., SD. She lived in Mobridge until 1952, when she moved to Aberdeen.

She was a dorm attendant at Northern State University, retiring in 1980. In 1985, she moved to Albuquerque, where she was residing at the time of her death.

She was a lifetime member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars Post No. 17 and the American Legion Auxiliary in Aberdeen

Survivors include four sons Cyril (Jeannie) Rousseau of Scottsdale, AZ; Camille (Darla) Rousseau & Ronald (Cindy) Sieler, both of Aberdeen, and Melvin Rousseau of Gallup, New Mexico, one daughter, Rochelle (Rusty) Farmer of Albuquerque; and brother Gilbert Traversie of Seattle, Washington; one sister, Elaine Jones of Flandreau; 14 grandchildren; and 13 great-grandchildren.

She was preceded in death by her parents, her husband in December 1994, seven brothers and three sisters.

More About MILDRED SELENA TRAVERSIE:

Occupation: CR- 3283¹⁶⁰

More About CAMILLE AMADEE "JUDD" ROUSSEAU:

Burial: 1972, St. Basil's Cemetery, Mossman, Dewey Co., SD

Race: Sioux Indian (7/8); 1/8 white blood^{160,161}

More About RICHARD SIELER:

Burial: 1994, Black Hills National Cemetery, Sturgis, Meade Co., S. Dakota¹⁶²

Children of MILDRED TRAVERSIE and CAMILLE ROUSSEAU are:

68. i. CYRIL JEROME "JERRY" (CANTE MAZA)⁷ ROUSSEAU, b. 23 Apr 1939, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..

Descendants of War Eagle's father Wakinvanwaste (Good Thunder)

- 69. ii. CAMILLE AMADEE "BUD" ROUSSEAU, JR., b. 30 Aug 1940, Eagle Butte, SD - Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- 70. iii. ROCHELLE YVONNE "SHEELY" ROUSSEAU, b. 29 Nov 1942.
- 71. iv. MELVIN JAMES ROUSSEAU, b. 21 Jul 1946.

Child of MILDRED TRAVERSIE and RICHARD SIELER is:

- v. RONALD JON⁷ SIELER, b. 15 Sep 1954.

21. FRANCIS E. "FRANK"⁶ TRAVERSIE (ANDREW PAUL⁵, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPIYALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹) was born 07 Aug 1909 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, and died 03 Nov 1956 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation. He married JUANITA LAWRENCE. She was born 24 Nov 1910 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, and died 20 Mar 1982 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.

Children of FRANCIS TRAVERSIE and JUANITA LAWRENCE are:

- 72. i. MARLENE ADELE⁷ TRAVERSIE, b. 04 Sep 1931.
- 73. ii. ETHELYN CECILIA TRAVERSIE, b. 09 Jun 1933, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- 74. iii. FRANCIS VERDELL "SONNY BOY" TRAVERSIE, b. 08 Apr 1935, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- 75. iv. DUANE EDWARD "CHIEF" TRAVERSIE, b. 27 Nov 1936, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- 76. v. THEDA MAY TRAVERSIE, b. 07 Aug 1939, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- vi. TERENCE DALE TRAVERSIE, b. 22 Jan 1940.
- 77. vii. DEWEY ELOIS TRAVERSIE, b. 29 Jul 1944, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- viii. ANNETTE L. TRAVERSIE, b. 21 May 1947, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; m. UNKNOWN BAGLEY; b. Unknown.

22. CHRISTINE EDNA⁶ TRAVERSIE (ANDREW PAUL⁵, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPIYALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹) was born 21 Mar 1896 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, and died 16 Jun 1968 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation. She married HENRY ALEXANDER LIVERMONT. He was born 19 Oct 1892, and died 25 Aug 1944.

Children of CHRISTINE TRAVERSIE and HENRY LIVERMONT are:

- i. GILBERT⁷ LIVERMONT.
- 78. ii. CATHERINE AMELIA LIVERMONT, b. 24 Mar 1921.
- 79. iii. IMELDA NADINE LIVERMONT, b. 28 Dec 1923.
- 80. iv. RAMONA C. LIVERMONT, b. 20 Oct 1925.
- 81. v. FRANCIS HENRY "HANK" LIVERMONT, b. 20 Jan 1928; d. 05 Aug 1983.
- vi. JOSEPH ANDREW LIVERMONT, b. 24 Dec 1929, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 31 Jan 1989, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; m. JUNE HELEN LECOMPTE; b. 29 Oct 1928, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- vii. DONALD LEROY LIVERMONT, b. 29 Nov 1931, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 14 Dec 1995; m. HILDA BEVERLY JEWETT; b. 12 Jul 1947.
- 82. viii. ARLYNE ROSE LIVERMONT, b. 06 Apr 1934.
- 83. ix. PHILIP HARLAN "BEAVER" LIVERMONT, b. 18 Nov 1935, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 07 Aug 1979.

23. PHILLIP⁶ TRAVERSIE (ANDREW PAUL⁵, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPIYALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹) was born 09 Jun 1897 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, and died 27 Jun 1979 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation. He married LESA HELLESUND.

Children of PHILLIP TRAVERSIE and LESA HELLESUND are:

- 84. i. EARL PHILLIP⁷ TRAVERSIE, b. 1926, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- ii. MURIEL LISA TRAVERSIE, b. 21 May 1927, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; m. UNKNOWN COREY.
- 85. iii. ALICE GENEVIEVE TRAVERSIE, b. 15 Oct 1929, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- 86. iv. CAROLYN DARLENE TRAVERSIE, b. 22 Aug 1936, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- 87. v. KATHLEEN LAVONNE TRAVERSIE, b. 12 Aug 1938, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.

Descendants of War Eagle's father Wakinvanwaste (Good Thunder)

24. IRENE LAVINA⁶ TRAVERSIE (ANDREW PAUL⁵, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPYIALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹) was born 02 Apr 1899 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, and died 07 Feb 1991. She married ANDREW "SWEDE" LIND. He was born 1885, and died 1945.

Children of IRENE TRAVERSIE and ANDREW LIND are:

- i. ETHELYN REGINA⁷ LIND, b. 07 Sep 1922; d. 09 Jul 1923.
88. ii. LAVINA MARIE LIND, b. 08 Dec 1923; d. 15 Apr 1993.
89. iii. LORETTA RAMONA LIND, b. 25 Jun 1925.
90. iv. LAWRENCE ANDREW "SWEDE" LIND, b. 29 Jan 1928; d. 23 Feb 1983.
91. v. GERALDINE ROSE LIND, b. 1929, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- vi. ALBERTA ELAINE LIND, b. 1931, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; m. THOMAS HARTWICK; b. Unknown.
92. vii. EDWARD PAUL LIND, b. 1933, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- viii. LEONARD LOUIS LIND, b. 1935.
93. ix. IVAN DUANE LIND, b. 21 Jun 1937.
94. x. JOHN AUBREY LIND, b. 20 Feb 1939.
- xi. BERNARD FRANCIS LIND, b. 20 Oct 1941.
95. xii. GENEVIEVE ANNE "JENNY" LIND, b. 24 Aug 1943.

25. EDWARD⁶ TRAVERSIE (ANDREW PAUL⁵, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPYIALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹) was born 23 Feb 1901 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, and died 11 Sep 1985 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation. He married MARIE ELIZABETH RIVERS. She was born 11 Feb 1915.

Children of EDWARD TRAVERSIE and MARIE RIVERS are:

96. i. GARY EDWARD⁷ TRAVERSIE, b. 07 Jul 1941.
97. ii. EDWINA MARIE TRAVERSIE, b. 15 Dec 1944.
98. iii. JERALD EDWIN TRAVERSIE, b. 21 Nov 1950, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.

26. EVELYN ETHEL⁶ TRAVERSIE (ANDREW PAUL⁵, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPYIALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹) was born 10 Mar 1903 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, and died 04 Apr 1949. She married JULIUS NORMAN COOK. He was born Unknown.

Children of EVELYN TRAVERSIE and JULIUS COOK are:

99. i. MELVIN PAUL⁷ COOK, b. 24 Oct 1925; d. 13 Dec 1995.
- ii. PATRICIA EVELYN COOK, b. 07 Mar 1927; m. UNKNOWN LINDGREN.
- iii. NINA ELEANOR COOK, b. 27 Apr 1928; m. UNKNOWN HICKS; b. Unknown.
100. iv. JULIUS NORMAN COOK, JR., b. 22 Jan 1930.
101. v. LEONARD IVAN COOK, b. 14 Oct 1931.
- vi. MARLYS JEANNE COOK, b. 21 Nov 1933; m. UNKNOWN GRAY.
- vii. SHARON LOIS COOK, b. 25 Aug 1935; m. UNKNOWN TRUDELL; b. Unknown.
- viii. DONNA ELAINE COOK, b. 10 Jan 1939; m. (1) UNKNOWN BARTON; b. Unknown; m. (2) UNKNOWN PRESNELL; b. Unknown; m. (3) UNKNOWN AUGER; b. Unknown.
- ix. ANTHONY LEE COOK, b. 25 Sep 1940.

27. BLAINE WHITLEY⁶ TRAVERSIE (ANDREW PAUL⁵, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPYIALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹) was born 25 Sep 1907 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, and died 07 Aug 1990 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation. He married (1) ISABELLE EDITH (MEETER) GARREAU, daughter of ISADORE GARREAU and ELIZABETH YELLOW-HAWK. She was born 12 Feb 1918 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation. He met (2) MAZIE ALVINA FAST-HORSE, daughter of ROBERT HIS-HORSE-IS-FAST and JULIA GALL. She was born 23 Apr 1916 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, and died 18 Aug 1982 in Bear Butte, South Dakota.

More About ISABELLE EDITH (MEETER) GARREAU:
Burial: Isadore Garreau is biological father of Isabel

Descendants of War Eagle's father Wakinwanwaste (Good Thunder)

Education: Meeter is stepfather, raised Isabel

Children of BLAINE TRAVERSIE and ISABELLE GARREAU are:

102. i. CALVIN BLAINE "RED" TRAVERSIE, b. 08 Jan 1942, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
103. ii. BEVERLY ANN TRAVERSIE, b. 31 Jan 1939, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
104. iii. PIERRE WILLIAM TRAVERSIE, b. 14 Mar 1940, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
105. iv. ELAINE LEONA TRAVERSIE, b. 31 Mar 1943, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
106. v. ANDREW CARL TRAVERSIE, b. 30 Dec 1944, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
107. vi. SHARON DARLENE TRAVERSIE, b. 25 Jun 1946, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
108. vii. KENNETH WAYNE TRAVERSIE, b. 06 Feb 1948, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
109. viii. PAULETTE RAMONA TRAVERSIE, b. 24 Oct 1950, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
110. ix. THOMAS JAMES TRAVERSIE, b. 20 Oct 1951, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
111. x. ELIZABETH MARIE "BETTY" TRAVERSIE, b. 31 Oct 1952, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
112. xi. RITA FAYE TRAVERSIE, b. 17 Mar 1954, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
113. xii. DARSHAN ARLETTE TRAVERSIE, b. 11 Apr 1955, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- xiii. (BABY BOY) TRAVERSIE, b. 03 Jul 1959, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 03 Jul 1959, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
114. xiv. MELVIN PAUL TRAVERSIE, b. 08 Dec 1960, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
115. xv. DELBERT RICHARD TRAVERSIE, b. 11 Jun 1949, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.

Child of BLAINE TRAVERSIE and MAZIE FAST-HORSE is:

116. xvi. ERNESTINE DYLENE⁷ FAST-HORSE, b. 13 Apr 1934, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 02 Sep 2003, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.

28. IVAN LESLIE⁶ TRAVERSIE (ANDREW PAUL⁵, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPYIALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹) was born 13 Oct 1916 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, and died 1996. He married (1) UNKNOWN CHASING-HAWK. He married (2) LOIS RILEY.

Children of IVAN TRAVERSIE and UNKNOWN CHASING-HAWK are:

- i. LAMAR⁷ CHASING-HAWK, b. Unknown, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; m. MAZIE ALVINA FAST-HORSE; b. 23 Apr 1916, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 18 Aug 1982, Bear Butte, South Dakota.
117. ii. ARLENE CATHERINE (FAST-HORSE) TRAVERSIE, b. 30 Jul 1941, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.

29. ELAINE MARY⁶ TRAVERSIE (ANDREW PAUL⁵, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPYIALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹) was born 01 Oct 1920 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, and died 14 Aug 1998. She married (1) LEROY MONTE MILES. He was born Unknown. She married (2) WALTER VICTOR JONES. He was born 23 Apr 1924.

Children of ELAINE TRAVERSIE and LEROY MILES are:

- i. ELAINE DENISE⁷ MILES, b. 24 Jan 1946.
- ii. LESLIE ANNE MILES, b. 08 Dec 1947.
- iii. VIOLA LOUISE MILES, b. 20 Apr 1948.
- iv. RAMONA JOANNE MILES, b. 21 Dec 1949.

Children of ELAINE TRAVERSIE and WALTER JONES are:

- v. ROXEE MICHELLE⁷ JONES, b. 05 Apr 1954.
- vi. RENEE YVONNE JONES, b. 16 Aug 1955.
- vii. FREDERICK CHRISTIAN JONES, b. 28 Sep 1956.
- viii. KIMBERLY ALEXIS JONES, b. 02 Dec 1960.

30. DOUGLAS DANIEL⁶ DUPRIS (MARY⁵ TRAVERSIE, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPYIALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹)^{163,164,165,166,167,168} was born 1892 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation^{169,170,171,172,173,174}, and died 05 Jan 1922 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation^{175,176,177,178,179,180}. He married (1) MABEL POOR-

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BUFFALO, daughter of MATHEW POOR-BUFFALO and LUCY GROWS-IN-A-DAY. She was born 15 Oct 1892 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, and died 17 Feb 1973 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation. He married (2) ELIZA POOR-BUFFALO^{181,182,183,184,185}, daughter of MATHEW POOR-BUFFALO and LUCY GROWS-IN-A-DAY. She was born 1891 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation^{186,187,188,189,190}, and died 30 May 1971 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation^{191,192,193,194,195,196}.

Notes for DOUGLAS DANIEL DUPRIS:
Friday 13 Jan 1922 Timber Lake Topic:

DOUBLE HOMICIDE NEAR ISABEL

Robert Makes Room and Douglas Dupris victims of drunken brawl 10 miles south of Isabel supposedly shot by gun held by Mrs. John Pfaff. Henry Sauter who came to Dupris home with homemade liquor. Family said Dupris left with Sauter to get more brew and not seen alive again.

Mr. and Mrs. John Pfaff bound over for above murders.

Friday 7 July 1922: Pfaff and Sauter convicted. Katy Pfaff not guilty.

More About DOUGLAS DANIEL DUPRIS:
Burial: Jan 1922, Buried Dupree Cemetery, Ziebach Co., SD^{197,198}

More About MABEL POOR-BUFFALO:
Race: Fullblood Lakota (Sioux) Indian^{199,200}

More About ELIZA POOR-BUFFALO:
Race: Fullblood Lakota (Sioux) Indian^{201,202}

Children of DOUGLAS DUPRIS and MABEL POOR-BUFFALO are:

118. i. AURELIA MABEL⁷ DUPRIS, b. 30 Jun 1912, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
119. ii. HELEN E. DUPRIS, b. 14 Mar 1914, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 28 Mar 1984, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
120. iii. WILMAR DOUGLAS DUPRIS, b. 10 Apr 1915, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- iv. EDWARD EDWIN DUPRIS, b. 13 Jan 1917, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 28 Nov 1917, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
121. v. MARIE DUPRIS, b. 30 Nov 1918, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 22 Dec 1963.
122. vi. ALBERTA MAY DUPRIS, b. 28 May 1921, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 28 Sep 1993, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.

Children of DOUGLAS DUPRIS and ELIZA POOR-BUFFALO are:

123. vii. WILBUR ANDREW⁷ DUPRIS, b. 27 Dec 1915, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 16 Jul 1976, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
124. viii. EUNICE "TI-EL-UP-I-WIN/COMES-TO-HER-HOUSE" DUPRIS, b. 15 May 1918, Poor Buffalo Ranch, South Dakota; d. 11 Apr 1996, Rapid City, Pennington Co., South Dakota.

31. MARCELLA⁶ DUPRIS (MARY⁵ TRAVERSIE, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPYIALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹)^{203,204,205,206,207,208} was born 1899 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation^{209,210,211,212}, and died 05 Jan 1929 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation^{212,213,214,215,216}. She married MOSES RED-BIRD^{217,218,219,220,221,222,223}, son of PAUL RED-BIRD and ISSABELL HER-DOOR. He was born 1895 in Cheyenne River Sioux Agency, S.D.^{224,225,226,227,228,229}, and died 26 Dec 1965 in Cheyenne River Sioux Agency, S.D.^{230,231,232,233,234,235}.

Children of MARCELLA DUPRIS and MOSES RED-BIRD are:

- i. UNKNOWN⁷ RED-BIRD, b. 1918, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 1918, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.

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- ii. DOUGLAS "BUDDY" RED-BIRD, b. 03 Jul 1922, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. Bef. 2005, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- iii. RAMONA RED-BIRD, b. 03 Jun 1926; m. SAM RED-HORSE; b. Unknown, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. Unknown.
- iv. GEORGIA RED-BIRD, b. 03 Jan 1929, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 03 Jan 1929, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.

32. ANDREW PAUL⁶ DUPRIS (MARY⁵ TRAVERSIE, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHIYIALEWIN)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹) was born 21 Mar 1898 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, and died 09 Dec 1967 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation. He married HELEN LARRABEE. She was born 22 Dec 1900 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, and died 19 Jan 1963 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.

Children of ANDREW DUPRIS and HELEN LARRABEE are:

- i. ALVINA V.⁷ DUPRIS, b. 13 Apr 1923, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; m. (1) UNKNOWN SEILER; b. Unknown; m. (2) HERBERT MAKES-HIM-FIRST; b. 1927, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 05 Aug 1965, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- 125. ii. EDWARD RICHARD DUPRIS, b. 22 Feb 1925, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- 126. iii. KENNETH ERNEST DUPRIS, b. 15 Aug 1928, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 04 Mar 1929, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- 127. iv. SYLVESTER PAUL MARVIN DUPRIS, b. 18 Dec 1929, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 22 Mar 1989, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- 128. v. ANSEL LYLE DUPRIS, b. 01 Mar 1933, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 22 Jul 1991, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- 129. vi. MARGARET IRENE DUPRIS, b. 09 Dec 1934, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- vii. MARJORIE MARGARET DUPRIS, b. 09 Dec 1934, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- viii. RECHINDA LUCILLE DUPRIS, b. 26 Sep 1942, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; m. RICHARD HUTCHINSON; b. Unknown.

33. AMY⁶ TALKS (MARY⁵ TRAVERSIE, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHIYIALEWIN)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹)^{236,237,238,239} was born 17 Nov 1913 in Iron Lightning, South Dakota^{240,241,242}, and died 27 Feb 1996 in IHS Hospital, Eagle Butte, Dewey County, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation^{243,244,245}. She married EDWARD CLOWN^{246,247,248,249,250} 27 Feb 1933 in Levi Rouillard's home, Dupree, Ziebach Co., S.D.²⁵¹, son of AMOS CLOWN and JULIA IRON-CEDAR. He was born 08 Jan 1908 in Thunder Butte, South Dakota^{252,253,254,255}, and died 14 Aug 1987 in St. Mary's Hospital, Pierre, Hughes Co., South Dakota^{256,257,258}.

Notes for AMY TALKS:

EAGLE BUTTE NEWS, JULY 21, 1994

The JTPA Spotlight shines on Amy Clown this week.

Amy Clown was born along the Missouri River on 17 November 1913 to Peter and Mary (Traversie) Talks. She was raised in the Thunder Butte Community and Iron Lightning Community. She attended school at the Thunder Butte Day School, Iron Lightning, and Old Cheyenne Agency. Her tribal enrollment number is CR-3279.

She married Edward Clown 27 February 1933. Amy said, "There was no fire in the church so we got married in Levi Rouillard's house in Dupree." They had two girls and three sons. They lived in a log house west of Iron Lightning Community. They hauled water from springs. They had a wood stove to cook and heat with. They hauled coal and wood. She said, "There used to be a coal mine north of Thunder Butte where we used to get coal. Coal could burn for a long time, it was good in the winter." For food they had dried beef, hominy, squaw corn, potatoes, prairie chickens, and cottontails. Amy said, "you could roast, boil, or fry the rabbits and it was good to eat." They dried most of their meat and stored the vegetables in a root cellar.

They had rations (issued by the U.S. Government) and they had to travel by team and wagon to Thunder Butte Station to get them. They bought flour, sugar, green coffee beans, and slab of bacon. Her mother taught her how to roast the green

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coffee beans.

She has been Episcopal since she was born. When she was in the hospital some Jehovah Witnesses would visit her then when she got out they would come to see her. They would have Bible Study and prayers every Thursday. She said the church minister was mad but one woman said that it was ok if she was learning. She is really proud of her son and grandson because they have gone to war and come home. Both served in the Armed Forces during war times. Her son, Delmar Clown, is a Vietnam veteran who was wounded in Vietnam.

She enjoys powwows, reading, and sewing. Her favorite hymns are "Near God to Thee" and all the Lakota Hymns. Her concern is, "Long ago people would only drink on weekends now they do it every day. I worry about everyone drinking, you never know what will happen."

Her message for the people today is, "Today everyone is stingy, long ago people would share. I wish people would do that today, it is better to give than to take."

What makes her happy is if she doesn't hear bad news and listening to Lakota music so that she won't forget her language and culture.

More About AMY TALKS:

Burial: 02 Mar 1996, St. Luke's Episcopal Cemetery, Iron Lightning, Dewey Co., SD²⁵⁸

Notes for EDWARD CLOWN:

He spent his early years at Thunder Butte and attended the Cheyenne Agency Boarding School and the Rapid City Sioux San Indian School.

In 1933 he married Amy Talks, and this couple lived three miles west of Iron Lightning. In 1951 they moved to Dupree where he spent the balance of his life.

Mr. Clown was an Episcopal Deacon and Lay reader working with the Episcopal Church for many years.

He is survived by his wife, Amy, of Dupree; three sons, Blain, of Iron Lightning, Delmar and Floyd, both of Eagle Butte; and two daughters, Edwina Bernard, of Sisseton; and Beverly Bagola, of Dupree. Also surviving are 15 grandchildren and 12 great-grandchildren.

He was preceded in death by his father and mother, four brothers; Moses, Joseph, James and Raymond, and four sisters; Lillian, Louise, Nellie and Lily.

More About EDWARD CLOWN:

Burial: 19 Aug 1987, St. Lukes Cemetery, Iron Lightning, Ziebach Co., S.D.²⁵⁹

Occupation: CR-2061 fullblood (4/4)

Children of AMY TALKS and EDWARD CLOWN are:

130. i. BLAINE EDWARD⁷ CLOWN, b. 15 Jul 1934, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
131. ii. EDWINA VALERIE CLOWN, b. 23 Jan 1939, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
132. iii. BEVERLY PEARL CLOWN, b. 27 Feb 1946, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
133. iv. DELMAR MOSES CLOWN, b. 15 Feb 1949, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.

34. WILLIAM⁶ FRAZIER (EDNA⁵ TRAVERSIE, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPYIALEWIN?))³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹) was born 03 Jul 1895 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, and died 23 Dec 1947 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation. He married MAZIE ALVINA FAST-HORSE, daughter of ROBERT HIS-HORSE-IS-FAST and JULIA GALL. She was born 23 Apr 1916 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, and died 18 Aug 1982 in Bear Butte, South Dakota.

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Children of WILLIAM FRAZIER and MAZIE FAST-HORSE are:

- 134. i. HELBENT LEONARD⁷ FRAZIER, b. 11 Apr 1937, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- 135. ii. WILLIAM ELMO FRAZIER, b. 01 Jan 1948, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.

35. LEONARD SAM⁶ FRAZIER (*EDNA⁵ TRAVERSIE, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPIYALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹*) was born 13 Feb 1901 in Whitehorse, Dewey County, South Dakota²⁶⁰, and died 06 Apr 1994 in Rapid City Regional Hospital, Rapid City, S.D.. He married (1) LUCILLE HIS-HORSE-IS-FAST Abt. 1922, daughter of ROBERT HIS-HORSE-IS-FAST and JULIA GALL. She was born 04 Feb 1906 in Whitehorse, Dewey County, South Dakota, and died 07 Sep 1978 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation. He married (2) GRETA ANTOINETTE TAKES-THE-KNIFE Bef. 1966, daughter of WILLIAM JEWETT and SARAH TAKES-THE-KNIFE. She was born 09 Dec 1932 in Whitehorse, Dewey County, South Dakota, and died 30 Jun 1999 in IHS Hospital, Eagle Butte, Dewey County, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.

More About LEONARD SAM FRAZIER:

Burial: 11 Apr 1994, Emmanuel Episcopal Cemetery, White Horse, Dewey County, South Dakota²⁶⁰

Occupation: CR- 1979

Notes for GRETA ANTOINETTE TAKES-THE-KNIFE:

TIMBER LAKE TOPIC, JULY 8, 1999, PG. 4, OBITUARIES:

Greta Takes The Knife 1932-1999 Funeral services for Greta Takes The Knife, 66, of White Horse, SD were held Tuesday, 6 July 1999 at the Emmanuel Episcopal Church in White Horse, SD. The Rev Jeffry Barnes officiated. Burial was in the church cemetery under the direction of Kesling Funeral Home of Mobridge.

Greta died Wednesday, 30 June 1999 at the Indian Health Service Hospital in Eagle Butte.

She was born 9 December 1932 to Bill and Lucy (Takes The Knife) Jewett. She was raised by her grandparents, Baptiste and Amy Takes The Knife. She attended school at the old Cheyenne River Agency. She grew up and lived her whole in White Horse.

She enjoyed sewing, cooking, baking, and had made many star quilts. She also enjoyed attending pow-wows, rodeos and her children's activities and basketball games.

Survivors include four sons-Gerald Takes The Knife of Timber Lake and Ronnie Takes The Knife, Harold Frazier and Gerald Takes The Knife, Jr., all of White Horse; four daughters--Karen Guerue of White River, SD, Judy Nichols and Lyndee Carter, both of White Horse, and Shannon Carter of Rapid City; one brother, Tyrone Takes The Knife of White Horse; four sisters-Martha Wagner and Helen Nichols, both of White Horse, and Genevieve Tarres and Hilda (Beverly) Livermont, both of Timber Lake; and numerous grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

She was preceded in death by her parents, one daughter, two sisters and two brothers.

Casket bearers were Shawn Fiddler, Frank Jewett, Jimmy Jewett, Artie Jewett, Colin Wagner, Cody Jewett, Dicky Steele and Jimmy Archambault.

Children of LEONARD FRAZIER and LUCILLE HIS-HORSE-IS-FAST are:

- 136. i. JESSIE VERN⁷ FRAZIER, b. 17 May 1923, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- ii. IRENE GRACE FRAZIER, b. 28 Mar 1925, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 12 Aug 1928.
- iii. EARLWIN LEONARD "TUFFY" FRAZIER, b. 22 Nov 1926, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 27 Dec 1989, Eagle Butte, Dewey County, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.

Notes for EARLWIN LEONARD "TUFFY" FRAZIER:

He attended rural schools in the Timber Lake area and the Cheyenne River Boarding School.

In 1950 he enlisted in the Army and served in Korea. After his discharge from the Army, he returned to the Timber Lake area.

Throughout his life, Tuffy was employed by various ranchers in North and South

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Dakota. In his early years, he was an avid rodeo participant, specializing in calf roping.

Tuffy is survived by his father, Sam Frazier of Whitehorse; three brothers, Ernest (Dutch) of Sturgis; Mervin of Albuquerque, New Mexico and Harold Frazier of Whitehorse; and three sisters, Jessie Romero of Rapid City, Ione Frazier of Denver, Colorado and Alta Hernandez of Monrovia, California; an Aunt, Leona Cadotte of Rapid City; and numerous nieces and nephews. Also surviving are his adopted family, members of the Archie Blue Coat family, especially Ina Guerrero and her children, Josh and Jimmie.

He was preceded in death by his mother and an infant sister.

More About EARLWIN LEONARD "TUFFY" FRAZIER:

Burial: 02 Jan 1990, Timber Lake Cemetery, Dewey Co., South Dakota
Military service: 1950, Served in U.S. Army in Korean War.

- 137. iv. ERNEST LEONARD "DUTCHIE" FRAZIER, b. 20 Jun 1928, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- v. IONE FRAZIER, b. 03 Apr 1930, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- 138. vi. ALTA LAVONNE FRAZIER, b. 03 Feb 1933, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- 139. vii. MERVIN VINCENT FRAZIER, b. 23 Feb 1935, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation

Children of LEONARD FRAZIER and GRETA TAKES-THE-KNIFE are:

- 140. viii. HAROLD CLAY⁷ FRAZIER, b. 23 Nov 1966, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- ix. GERALD TAKES-THE-KNIFE, b. Unknown, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- x. KAREN TAKES-THE-KNIFE, b. Unknown, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- xi. RONALD JAYME TAKES-THE-KNIFE, b. 01 Jan 1963, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; m. DARLENE LUCILLE FISCHER; b. 21 Feb 1958, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- xii. LYNDEE TAKES-THE-KNIFE, b. Unknown, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- xiii. SHANNON TAKES-THE-KNIFE, b. Unknown, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
- xiv. JUDY TAKES-THE-KNIFE, b. Unknown, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.

36. MARIE ELIZABETH⁶ FRAZIER (EDNA⁵ TRAVERSIE, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPIYALEWIN)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹) was born 13 Jan 1903 in Whitehorse, Dewey County, South Dakota²⁶⁰, and died 26 Oct 1986 in Rapid City, Pennington County, South Dakota²⁶⁰. She married JULE LAMB 03 Aug 1930 in Cheyenne Sioux Agency, Dewey Co., South Dakota, son of ALBERT LAMB and SUZIE CUNEY. He was born 05 Apr 1893, and died 17 Sep 1962 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.

Notes for MARIE ELIZABETH FRAZIER:

Mrs. Lamb was born 13 January 1903, at White Horse to John and Edna Frazier. She attended school in Aberdeen, Pierre (Pierre Indian School) and Santee, Nebraska. (Santee Church School).CR-1978

She died Sunday, 26 October 1986, at a Rapid City Hospital.

She worked at Cannon Ball, ND, for the Episcopal Orphanage and School and later cooked at the Old Cheyenne Agency Hospital and White Horse Day School.

She married Jules Lamb 3 August 1930, at the Cheyenne Agency. They lived in the White Horse area and after his death she moved to Timber Lake. For the last three years lived at Eagle Butte Manor, except for a short time this summer when she lived with a grand daughter, Mrs. Albert Kougel, at Timber Lake. She had been at the Sioux Sanitarium since July.

Survivors include one son Richard of White Horse; two daughters, Alice Papke of Chicago and Ramona Williams of Faith; several people she raised who were not her own children; one brother, Sam Frazier of White Horse; a half-sister, Leona Cadotte of Glencross; 18 grandchildren and 12 great grandchildren.

She was preceded in death by her husband and three sons.

More About MARIE ELIZABETH FRAZIER:

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Burial: 29 Oct 1986, Timber Lake Cemetery, Dewey Co., South Dakota²⁶⁰
Occupation: CR- 1978²⁶⁰

Children of MARIE FRAZIER and JULE LAMB are:

141. i. EMMETT EWING⁷ LAMB, b. 27 Nov 1931, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 14 Aug 1960, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
142. ii. RAMONA EVELYN LAMB, b. 18 Dec 1932, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
143. iii. DELBERT GENE "DOC" LAMB, b. 14 Jun 1934, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 27 Apr 1974, Timber Lake, Dewey Co., South Dakota.
144. iv. RICHARD VERDEL "DICK SHEEP" LAMB, b. 21 May 1935, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. 04 Mar 1999, Timber Lake, Dewey Co., South Dakota.
- v. ALICE LAMB, b. Unknown, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. Unknown.
- vi. JULE GEORGE LAMB, b. Unknown, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation; d. Unknown.

37. ERNEST⁶ FRAZIER (*EDNA⁵ TRAVERSIE, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPIYALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹*) was born Unknown in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, and died 02 Sep 1926 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation²⁶⁰. He married VERA OLIVE MORAN, daughter of LOUIS MORAN and SARAH ROADS. She was born 18 Oct 1907, and died Dec 1990.

More About ERNEST FRAZIER:

Occupation: CR- 440²⁶⁰

Probate: #8541-29²⁶⁰

Child of ERNEST FRAZIER and VERA MORAN is:

- i. CLARA MARIE⁷ FRAZIER²⁶⁰, b. 27 Mar 1927²⁶⁰.

More About CLARA MARIE FRAZIER:

Occupation: CR - 5105²⁶⁰

38. LEONA ISABEL⁶ SWIFT-HORSE (*EDNA⁵ TRAVERSIE, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPIYALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹*) was born 1916 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation. She married ROGER CARL CADOTTE. He was born Unknown, and died Unknown.

Children of LEONA SWIFT-HORSE and ROGER CADOTTE are:

- i. FRANCES MARIE⁷ CADOTTE, b. 17 Oct 1949.
- ii. CARL JULE (LOFTON) CADOTTE, b. 19 Dec 1967.

39. THEOPHILE ELLSWORTH⁶ TRAVERSIE (*WHITLEY JOSEPH⁵, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPIYALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹*) was born 23 Jan 1908 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, and died 08 Nov 1941. He married MARTHA MILDRED RIVERS. She was born 06 Aug 1916 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, and died 20 Apr 1992 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.

Children of THEOPHILE TRAVERSIE and MARTHA RIVERS are:

145. i. KEITH DUANE⁷ TRAVERSIE, b. 28 Sep 1937.
146. ii. ROSETTA CLAIRE TRAVERSIE, b. 25 May 1941, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.

40. SYLVIA SEDIA⁶ TRAVERSIE (*WHITLEY JOSEPH⁵, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPIYALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹*) was born 10 Feb 1909 in Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation, and died 22 Jun 1987. She married (1) LLOYD VARNEY. He was born 02 Sep 1904, and died Aug 1975. She married (2) LOUIS BERCIER. He was born 16 Jan 1913, and died 23 Nov 1985.

Children of SYLVIA TRAVERSIE and LLOYD VARNEY are:

147. i. MARCELLA MARIE⁷ VARNEY, b. 04 Mar 1929, Cheyenne River Sioux Reservation.
148. ii. THELMA MONA VARNEY, b. 26 Mar 1930.
149. iii. GEORGE WHITLEY VARNEY, b. 11 Apr 1931.

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- 150. iv RICHARD DEAN VARNEY, b. 16 Apr 1932.
- 151. v. CLARK ANTHONY VARNEY, b. 15 Jun 1933.
- 152. vi. DUANE BYRON VARNEY, b. 30 Jun 1934.

41. SYBIL EVANGELINE⁶ TRAVERSIE (WHITLEY JOSEPH⁵, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPIYALEWIN)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹) was born 01 Jan 1911 in Cheyenne River Agency, S.D., and died 21 Aug 1980. She married LEONARD J. DOLPHUS. He was born 18 Mar 1912, and died 06 May 1975.

Children of SYBIL TRAVERSIE and LEONARD DOLPHUS are:

- 153. i. JOYCE DEAN⁷ DOLPHUS, b. 27 Oct 1933.
- ii. VIDA VERNELLE DOLPHUS, b. 18 Jan 1935; m. UNKNOWN HUGHES; b. Unknown.
- 154. iii. BONNIE LOUISE DOLPHUS, b. 23 Sep 1941.
- 155. iv. EMMA ANN JUDY LOUISE DOLPHUS, b. 05 Feb 1943.

42. ISABELLE JOSEPHINE⁶ TRAVERSIE (WHITLEY JOSEPH⁵, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPIYALEWIN)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹) was born 09 May 1914 in Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.. She married MARTIN JOSEPH MONTREAL. He was born 14 Sep 1896, and died 18 Feb 1974.

Children of ISABELLE TRAVERSIE and MARTIN MONTREAL are:

- i. JOAN RITA⁷ MONTREAL, b. 22 Oct 1932, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. 06 Aug 1992; m. (1) UNKNOWN KOCHAMP; b. Unknown; d. Unknown; m. (2) EARL KENNETH LAROCHE; b. 12 May 1924, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. 04 Jun 1988.
- 156. ii. NINO MARTIN MONTREAL, b. 17 Feb 1938, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. 16 Sep 1974.
- iii. TERRY JOE MONTREAL, b. 19 Sep 1939; m. MAGDELINE GARTER; b. Unknown; d. Unknown.
- 157. iv. ROSALIE FRANCES "HONEY" MONTREAL, b. 11 Sep 1942.
- 158. v. GARY DEAN MONTREAL, b. 11 May 1945.

43. KATHERINE BEULAH⁶ TRAVERSIE (WHITLEY JOSEPH⁵, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPIYALEWIN)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹) was born 03 Oct 1916 in Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.. She married WALLACE GEORGE NICHOLS. He was born 11 Dec 1911, and died 16 Jun 1988.

Children of KATHERINE TRAVERSIE and WALLACE NICHOLS are:

- 159. i. JANET KAY⁷ NICHOLS, b. 25 Aug 1937.
- ii. WALLACE GEORGE "NICK" NICHOLS, JR., b. 22 Sep 1940; d. 09 Feb 1963.

44. MARY ROSALIE⁶ TRAVERSIE (WHITLEY JOSEPH⁵, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPIYALEWIN)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹)^{260,261} was born 18 Oct 1925 in Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.²⁶², and died 19 Feb 1986²⁶². She married BERT JOSEPH PEPPAN^{262,263}. He was born 13 Feb 1922^{264,265}.

Children of MARY TRAVERSIE and BERT PEPPAN are:

- i. BERT JOSEPH⁷ PEPPAN, JR.^{266,267}, b. 21 Jun 1948^{268,269}.
- ii. MARK WAYNE PEPPAN^{270,271}, b. 28 Nov 1951²⁷².
- iii. TERESA MARLE PEPPAN^{272,273}, b. 10 Jun 1955²⁷⁴.
- 160. iv. MARY KATHERINE PEPPAN, b. 12 Dec 1959.
- v. PATRICIA JO PEPPAN^{274,275}, b. 13 Nov 1960²⁷⁶; m. BRIAN HAUPT²⁷⁷; b. Unknown.

45. IRENE RUBY⁶ TRAVERSIE (THEOPHILE⁵, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPIYALEWIN)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹) was born 21 Feb 1920, and died Unknown. She married (1) RUDOLPH GUERRERO. He was born Unknown, and died Unknown. She married (2) CLIFFORD ROBERT MARSHALL. He was born 10 Jun 1917, and died 30 Apr 1994.

Children of IRENE TRAVERSIE and RUDOLPH GUERRERO are:

- 161. i. ALEX THEOPHILE JOHN⁷ GUERRERO, b. 28 Jun 1949, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..
- 162. ii. IRENE LILLIAN GUERRERO, b. 23 Oct 1947, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..

Descendants of War Eagle's father Wakinvanwaste (Good Thunder)

46. NAOMI SADIE⁶ TRAVERSIE (*THEOPILE*⁵, *MARY*⁴ *BRUGUIER*, (*MAHPIYALEWIN*)³ *BLAZING-CLOUD*, *WAR-EAGLE*², *GOOD-THUNDER*¹) was born 12 Feb 1921. She married RUFUS TUCKER MOUNTFORD, JR., son of RUFUS TUCKER MOUNTFORD. He was born 07 Apr 1921, and died 24 Feb 1991.

Children of NAOMI TRAVERSIE and RUFUS MOUNTFORD are:

- i. RUFUS TUCKER⁷ MOUNTFORD III, b. 16 Jun 1953.
- ii. LILLIE IONE MOUNTFORD, b. 19 Jan 1957; m. DALE JOHNSON; b. Unknown.

47. EUGENIA MYRTLE⁶ TRAVERSIE (*THEOPILE*⁵, *MARY*⁴ *BRUGUIER*, (*MAHPIYALEWIN*)³ *BLAZING-CLOUD*, *WAR-EAGLE*², *GOOD-THUNDER*¹) was born 19 Mar 1922 in Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.. She married WILLIAM R. IRON-MOCCASIN. He was born 13 Jan 1918, and died Unknown.

Child of EUGENIA TRAVERSIE and WILLIAM IRON-MOCCASIN is:

- i. JEREMIAH CHRISTOPHER⁷ IRON-MOCCASIN, b. 15 Sep 1959, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; m. CHERYL LYNN HOGG; b. Unknown.

48. CYRINTHIA⁶ TRAVERSIE (*THEOPILE*⁵, *MARY*⁴ *BRUGUIER*, (*MAHPIYALEWIN*)³ *BLAZING-CLOUD*, *WAR-EAGLE*², *GOOD-THUNDER*¹) was born 22 Dec 1929 in Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.. She married VETAL FRANKLIN "BUSTER" LECOMPTE. He was born 06 Mar 1925 in Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..

Children of CYRINTHIA TRAVERSIE and VETAL LECOMPTE are:

163. i. SHARON DARLENE (TRAIL)⁷ LECOMPTE, b. Unknown.
164. ii. KAREN MARLENE (TRAIL) LECOMPTE, b. 09 Feb 1948.
- iii. TERRANCE DEAN (TRAVERSIE) LECOMPTE, b. 22 Oct 1958.

49. VIOLET OLIVIA⁶ TRAVERSIE (*THEOPILE*⁵, *MARY*⁴ *BRUGUIER*, (*MAHPIYALEWIN*)³ *BLAZING-CLOUD*, *WAR-EAGLE*², *GOOD-THUNDER*¹) was born 17 Mar 1932. She married (1) EARL CHARLES ROBERTS. He was born Unknown, and died Unknown. She married (2) HENRY ROSALES. He was born Unknown, and died Unknown.

Children of VIOLET TRAVERSIE and EARL ROBERTS are:

165. i. EARL GLEN⁷ ROBERTS, b. 19 Jun 1955.
166. ii. DAVID CHARLES ROBERTS, b. 10 Sep 1956.

Child of VIOLET TRAVERSIE and HENRY ROSALES is:

- iii. JONI RAVONNE⁷ ROBERTS, b. 30 Jan 1961.

50. THEOPILE LEONARD⁶ TRAVERSIE (*THEOPILE*⁵, *MARY*⁴ *BRUGUIER*, (*MAHPIYALEWIN*)³ *BLAZING-CLOUD*, *WAR-EAGLE*², *GOOD-THUNDER*¹) was born 03 Mar 1934 in Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.. He married (1) MARY CAROLINE DONALDA JOAN FROST. She was born Unknown, and died Unknown. He married (2) MARY CLOWN. She was born 02 Jun 1938 in Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..

Children of THEOPILE TRAVERSIE and MARY FROST are:

- i. LESLIE ANDRIA⁷ TRAVERSIE, b. 12 Mar 1960.
- ii. DENIE LOUIS TRAVERSIE, b. 29 Aug 1973.

51. VIVIAN PAULINE⁶ TRAVERSIE (*THEOPILE*⁵, *MARY*⁴ *BRUGUIER*, (*MAHPIYALEWIN*)³ *BLAZING-CLOUD*, *WAR-EAGLE*², *GOOD-THUNDER*¹) was born 09 Mar 1936 in Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.. She married (1) OTTO BARNES. He was born 1931. She married (2) DANIEL WILSONOFF. He was born 1936. She married (3) DENNIS ALLEN FREDERICKS. He was born 1935. She met (4) FRANK KEEZER. He was born 1936. She married (5) ORLEN HAYES SAMPSON. He was born 1942.

Descendants of War Eagle's father Wakinvanwaste (Good Thunder)

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Child of VIVIAN TRAVERSIE and DANIEL WILSONOFF is:

- i. NANCY PAULINE⁷ WILSONOFF, b. 18 Oct 1954; m. UNKNOWN IRON-NECKLACE.

Children of VIVIAN TRAVERSIE and DENNIS FREDERICKS are:

- 167. ii. DENNIS MICHAEL⁷ FREDERICKS, b. 20 Feb 1961.
- iii. GARY ALLEN FREDERICKS, b. 16 Mar 1962; m. UNKNOWN OWL-BOY.

Child of VIVIAN TRAVERSIE and FRANK KEEZER is:

- iv. KATHLEEN MICHELLE⁷ SAMPSON, b. 27 Jun 1971.

Children of VIVIAN TRAVERSIE and ORLEN SAMPSON are:

- v. GAYLEN PAUL⁷ SAMPSON, b. 13 Feb 1975.
- vi. ALICIA ADELINE SAMPSON, b. 21 Sep 1977.

52. GEORGE LYNN "BABE"⁶ TRAVERSIE (*THEOPILE⁵, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPIYAILEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹*) was born 20 Apr 1938 in Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.. She married (1) WALLACE JAMES KIER. He was born 12 Aug 1938. She married (2) KENNETH SAMPSON. He was born 1946. She married (3) FRANK KEEZER. He was born 1936.

Child of GEORGE LYNN TRAVERSIE and WALLACE KIER is:

- 168. i. RANDALL JAMES THEOPILE⁷ TRAVERSIE, b. 15 Aug 1958.

Children of GEORGE LYNN TRAVERSIE and KENNETH SAMPSON are:

- 169. ii. CALVIN LEE (KIER)⁷ SAMPSON, b. 29 Apr 1962, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.
- 170. iii. WALLIS MARJORIE (KIER) SAMPSON, b. 25 Jun 1964.
- 171. iv. TONIA GEORGE LYNN (KIER) SAMPSON, b. 14 Jul 1965.

53. EDWARD ANDREW⁶ LEBEAU, JR. (*ISABELLE ELIZABETH⁵ TRAVERSIE, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPIYAILEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹*) was born 11 Aug 1907 in Cheyenne River Agency, S.D., and died 08 Jul 1968. He married (1) ISABELLE LEBLANC. She was born 1903 in Cheyenne River Agency, S.D., and died 15 Feb 1935. He married (2) ETHEL MARIE KENSLE. She was born 20 Sep 1916, and died Unknown.

Child of EDWARD LEBEAU and ISABELLE LEBLANC is:

- i. UNKNOWN⁷ LEBEAU, b. 16 Aug 1931, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. 16 Aug 1931, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..

Children of EDWARD LEBEAU and ETHEL KENSLE are:

- ii. KENNETH EDWARD⁷ LEBEAU, b. 18 Aug 1937, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. 23 Aug 1937, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..
- iii. KENNETH ANDREW (GALE THOMAS) LEBEAU, b. 31 Aug 1937, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. 04 Jul 1957, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..
- iv. EMERYL JEAN LEBEAU, b. 03 Sep 1939, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. 31 Dec 1940, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..
- 172. v. CAROLE FRANCES LEBEAU, b. 08 Jun 1941, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..
- 173. vi. HUBERT GREGG LEBEAU, b. 12 Sep 1942, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..
- 174. vii. MERTON ELMO LEBEAU, b. 20 Jul 1945, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..
- 175. viii. JULE EARL LEBEAU, b. 13 Dec 1949, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..

Descendants of War Eagle's father Wakinvanwaste (Good Thunder)

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54. LEONARD DANILE⁶ LEBEAU (*ISABELLE ELIZABETH⁵ TRAVERSIE, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPIYALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹*) was born 20 Nov 1908 in Cheyenne River Agency, S.D., and died 28 Aug 1968. He married (1) ELSIE ELLEN SWIFT-BIRD. She was born 09 Apr 1913, and died 17 Jul 1992 in Cheyenne River Agency, S.D. He married (2) GENEVA ROUBIDEAUX. She was born 18 Oct 1910, and died 18 Jul 1988.

Child of LEONARD LEBEAU and ELSIE SWIFT-BIRD is:

- 176. i. ARCHIE LEONARD⁷ LEBEAU, b. 26 Jul 1932, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D..

Child of LEONARD LEBEAU and GENEVA ROUBIDEAUX is:

- 177. ii. WANDA LOU⁷ LEBEAU, b. 06 Jun 1936, Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.; d. 10 Aug 1970.

55. GRACE MARY⁶ LEBEAU (*ISABELLE ELIZABETH⁵ TRAVERSIE, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPIYALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹*) was born 21 Jun 1910 in Cheyenne River Agency, S.D.. She married JESS ANDERSON ROUSSEAU, son of SAMUEL ROUSSEAU and ELLA POWELL. He was born 23 Feb 1909 in Cheyenne River Agency, S.D., and died 23 Dec 1992.

Children of GRACE LEBEAU and JESS ROUSSEAU are:

- i. JESS ANDERSON⁷ ROUSSEAU, JR., b. 25 Feb 1941.
- 178. ii. ISABELLE IRENE ROUSSEAU, b. 10 Jul 1950

56. RAYMOND ERNEST⁶ LEBEAU (*ISABELLE ELIZABETH⁵ TRAVERSIE, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPIYALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹*) was born 12 Feb 1912 in Cheyenne River Agency, S.D., and died 20 Jun 1990. He married (1) UNKNOWN WERLINGER. She was born Unknown, and died Unknown. He married (2) MARY HARRIET POWELL. She was born 22 Jul 1908, and died Unknown.

Child of RAYMOND LEBEAU and UNKNOWN WERLINGER is:

- i. BEN ZEDERICK⁷ LEBEAU, b. 1936.

Children of RAYMOND LEBEAU and MARY POWELL are:

- 179. ii. LEWIS RAYMOND⁷ LEBEAU, b. 18 Jan 1938.
- iii. CURTIS L. LEBEAU, b. 25 Nov 1939.
- 180. iv. EDWARD ANTOINE LEBEAU, b. 14 Jun 1941.
- 181. v. NANCY IONE LEBEAU, b. 20 Nov 1943

57. BERNARD ALVIN⁶ LEBEAUX (*ISABELLE ELIZABETH⁵ TRAVERSIE, MARY⁴ BRUGUIER, (MAHPIYALEWIN?)³ BLAZING-CLOUD, WAR-EAGLE², GOOD-THUNDER¹*) was born 18 Dec 1913 in Cheyenne River Agency, S.D., and died 26 Apr 1990 in Hot Springs, Fall River Co., South Dakota. He married FLORINE V. GOINGS 28 Aug 1934, daughter of JOHN



Theophile Bruguier Cabin

The Theophile Bruguier Cabin is a historic building located in Sioux City, Iowa, United States. Bruguier was a Quebec native who was a trader with the American Fur Company. He was the first Caucasian settler in what would become Sioux City. He settled at the confluence of the Missouri and the Big Sioux Rivers in 1849. With him were his two wives, Dawn and Blazing Cloud, and his father-in-law War Eagle, a chief of Yankton tribe, and extended family. Bruguier took up farming and set up his own fur-trading company. War Eagle and his two daughters, Bruguier's wives, died in the 1850s. Bruguier sold a tract of land to Joseph Leonnais in 1855, and it became the original townsite for Sioux City.

In time the cabin was covered with a wood veneer on the outside and plaster on the inside. It was discovered when the Rev. John Hantla of the Wall Street Mission was tearing it down. Workers from the Civil Works Administration dismantled the cabin and rebuilt it in Riverside Park in 1934. Two years later it was dedicated as a memorial to the "friendly Indians of the Sioux nation who lived in peace with the early pioneers," and to "Theophile Bruguier, the first permanent white resident within the present boundary of Sioux City." The cabin was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2000.

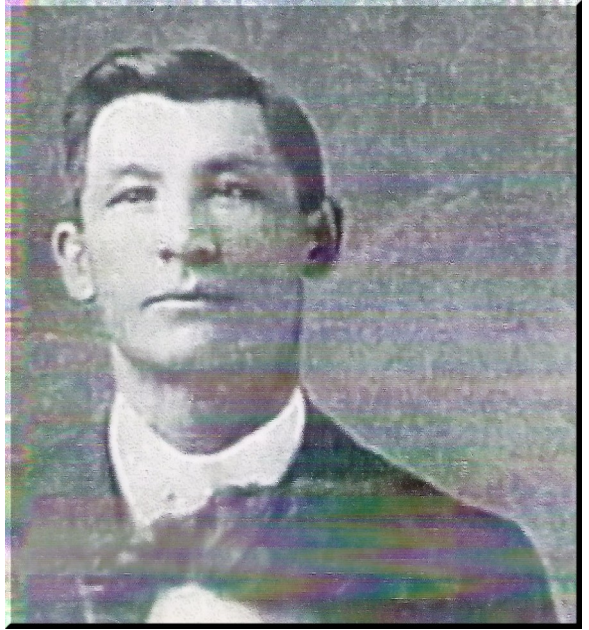


4000 War Eagle Dr., Sioux City, IA 51103

Today, an impressive 31-foot monument honors the great chief, depicting him holding a ceremonial peace pipe, and donned in an eagle feather bonnet. This monument marks War Eagle's resting spot, and alongside him is Theophile Bruguier's grave marker. War Eagle's family is also buried up on the bluff in a private cemetery, not accessible to the public.

**Whitley Joseph Traversie, 2nd
gen grandson of War Eagle.**

**Son of Paul Traversie and
Marie Bruguier (daughter of
Theophile Bruguier and War
Eagle's daughter
Wahpiyalwin (Blazing Cloud))**

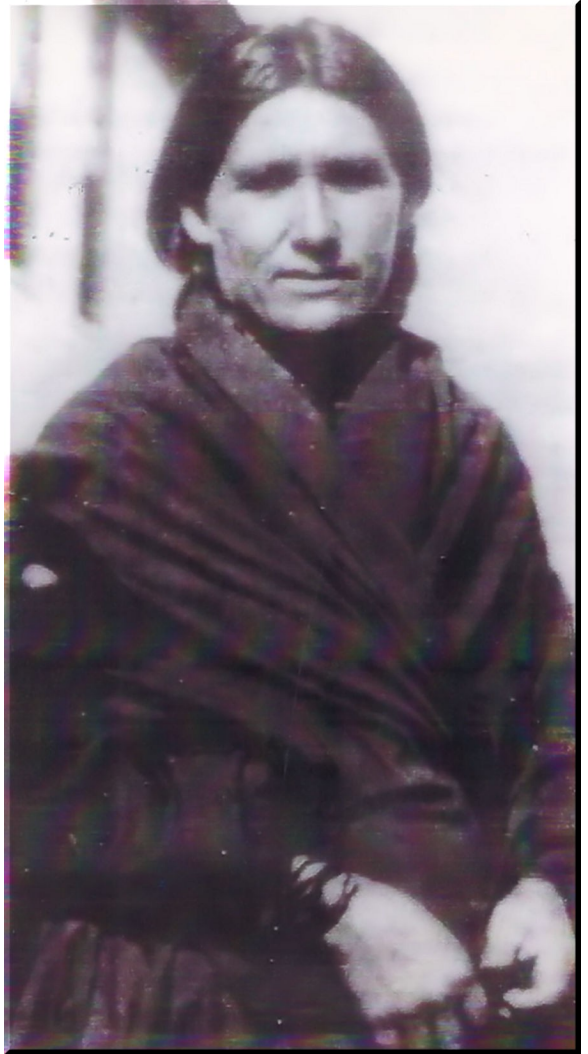


**Mary and Paul Traversie
with son Jack Traversie.**

**Mary is granddaughter of
War Eagle through his
daughter Blazing Cloud.**

**Mary Bruguier Traversie
(1845 - 1909) (daughter of
Theophile Bruguier and
Wahpiyalwin (Blazing Cloud))**

Granddaughter of War Eagle





Wahpiyalwin (Blazing Cloud) and Julie Anpao (Dawn Woman)

Julie Bruguier Conger, daughter of Mercy Bonnin, and Mercy's son Conger Bonnin. Des Moines Sunday Register Magazine September 26 1925.

Julie "Winyanšiča, Bad Woman" Conger was Born 15 Nov 1844 in Vermillion, Clay, Dakota Territory. Daughter of Theophile Bruguier and War Eagle's daughter Julie (Dawn Woman) Anpao.



Rosetta Claire Traversie. Sister of Keith Traversie. Paige Schukman's Dad's (Keith Traversie) only full blood sister and a 6th direct descendent of Chief War Eagle.



**Paige Shuckman's father. Keith Duane Traversie.
Son of Theophile Traversie and Martha Traversie.
6th generation descendant of War Eagle.**

Paige's husband Levi Schukman with their children, Lincoln and Liberty who are the 8th generation downline from Chief War Eagle.

Levi is an enrolled member of the "Gros Ventre Tribe" on the Fort Belknap Reservation in Montana.

His tribal given Indian name is "He Who Goes Forward"

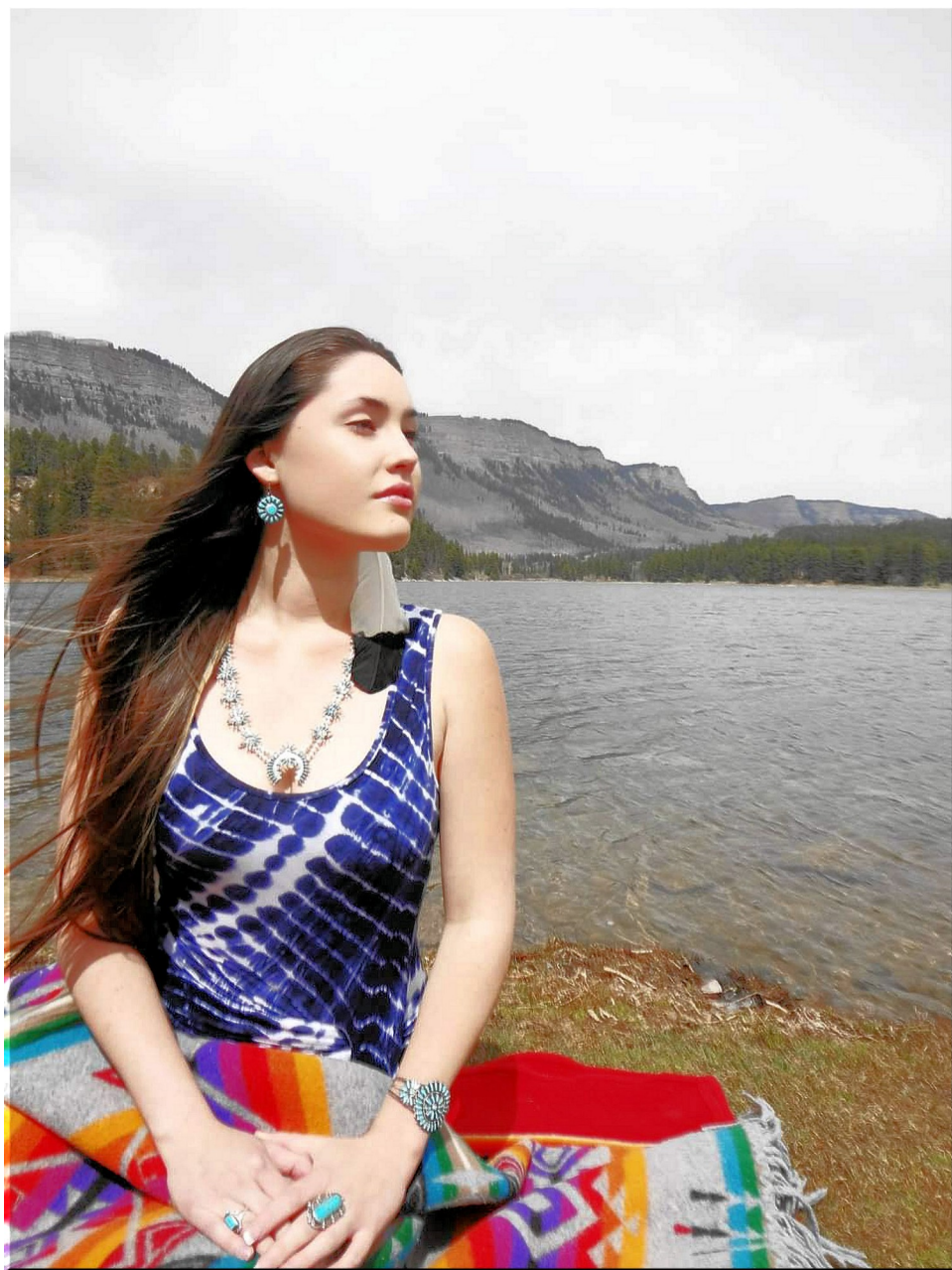




Haley Aguirre
Archival clerk at the Sioux City Public Museum
Many thanks for all your assistance and
historical information that made this book possible.



**Based on a Sioux legend, the 1907 song "Pretty Red Wing",
 enjoyed worldwide popularity.**



Paige Schuckman
Seventh generation direct descendant of Chief War Eagle
through his daughter Wahpiyalwin (Blazing Cloud)

About the Author

Larry W Jones is a songwriter, having penned over 7,700 song lyrics. Published in 22 volumes of island themed, country, cowboy, western and bluegrass songs. The entire assemblage is the world's largest collection of lyrics written by an individual songwriter.

As a wrangler on the "Great American Horse Drive", at age 68, he assisted in driving 800 half-wild horses 62 miles in two days, from Winter pasture grounds in far NW Colorado to the Big Gulch Ranch outside of Craig Colorado.

His book, "The Oldest Greenhorn", chronicles the adventures and perils in earning the "Gate-to-Gate" trophy belt buckle the hard way.



Other books published by Larry W Jones:

A Squirrel Named Julie and The Fox Ridge Fox
The Painting Of A Dream
The Boy With Green Thumbs and The Wild Tree Man
Red Cloud – Chief Of the Sioux
Spotted Tail – The Orphan Negotiator
Little Crow – The Fur Trapper's Patron
Chief Gall – The Strategist
Crazy Horse – The Vision Quest Warrior
Sitting Bull - The Powder River Power
Rain-In-The-Face – The Setting Sun Brave
Two Strike – The Lakota Club Fighter
Chief American Horse – The Oglala Councilor
Chief Dull Knife – The Sharp-Witted Cheyenne
Chief Joseph – Retreat From Grande Ronde
The Oregon Trail Orphans
Kids In Bloom Volume 1
Kids In Bloom Volume 2
Kids Animal Pals Volume 1
Kids Animal Pals Volume 2
Bird Kids Volume 1
Bird Kids Volume 2
Garden Kids Volume 1
Garden Kids Volume 2
Folklore Of Jackson Hole
Henny Penny Meets Chicken Little
Delightful Stories For Children
The 1825 Voyage Of HMS Blonde
Illustrated Stories For Young Children
Sea Sagas – Perilous Voyages
Songbirds And Their Stories

Other books published by Larry W Jones:

The Jungle Book – Mowgli's Brothers
The Jungle Book – Kaa's Hunting
The Jungle Book – Tiger! Tiger!
The Jungle Book – The White Seal
The Jungle Book – Rikki-Tikki-Tavi
The Jungle Book – Toomai of the Elephants
The Jungle Book – Her Majesty's Servants
The Oldest Greenhorn – Second Edition
Life On The Mississippi
Songs Of The Seas
Treasure Island
The Wind In The Willows
Alice In Wonderland
Peter Rabbit
The Secret Garden
Heidi
Cynthia Ann Parker – Comanche Bride
Black Beauty
The Call Of the Wild
Uncle Remus and Brer Rabbit
Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea
The Goodnight-Loving Trail – A Chuckwagon Saga
Ode To Toulee – From Gosling To Goose
China Clipper – Floatplanes Of Pan Am
Images Of Old England
Range Of A Cowboy
Clipper Ships – Emigrants Passage
Clipper Ships – Wool and Wealth
Clipper Ships – Iron Maidens
Clipper Ships – The Kiwi Connection

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